

NOVEMBER

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1855.

Whole No. 987

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Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hagitt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

WOODWARD & WHITE
ARE receiving their supply of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
To which they respectfully invite
public attention. Please call.
Jacksonville Ala. Oct. 2, 1855.—6t.

J. & J. B. FORNEY,
INVITE the attention of their cus-
tomers and the public generally to
their SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fall & Winter
GOODS
Embracing the newest and most desir-
able styles. Particular attention is re-
quested to their unsurpassed vari-
ety of
DRESS FABRICS;
Ladies Cloaks, Talmas,
Bonnets, &c.
A complete assortment of Men's Boys'
and Youths'.
CLOTHING.
and every other description of MER-
CHANDISE usually kept in this
market.
It is believed that no house in the
country can offer superior inducements,
as their stock far surpasses all former
efforts.
They offer great inducements to cash
& prompt buyers, & respectfully request
a call from all such, as they are deter-
mined to sell at very low rates.
Sept. 25, 1855.—4t.

WINTER GOODS.
We are daily receiving our Fall and
Winter supply of
STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS,
which have been purchased with
taste and judgment at the lowest
market rates and selling for cash
or punctual credit, on the most lib-
eral terms. We respectfully invite
a call from those who wish to buy good
goods at fair prices and as we are
particularly in want of money we will
be thankful for liberal payments on ac-
count.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.
Oct. 16, 1855.

EUGENE LEBARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE BOX 202, BAL-
TIMORE, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
County.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
all times on the business of the
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the
Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

Oxford Female Academy.
The next session of this in-
stitution, under the superin-
tendence of Miss Clementine
Snow, will commence on Monday the
22nd of October inst.

RATES OF TUITION.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c. : \$6 00
Elements of Arithmetic, English
Grammar, Geography & Philo-
sophy, &c. : : : : : 8 00
Arithmetic, Grammar, History,
Physiology, & Natural History
: : : : : 12 00
Natural and Mental Philosophy,
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic
and Algebra, &c. : : : : 16 00
No deduction for lost time, except in
cases of protracted illness.
Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
FOR SALE.
Oct. 16.

C. C. Porter
Resident Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
M'Intosh, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State.
Jan. 29, '54.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in copartnership
in the Circuit & Chancery Courts
of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and
Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jackson-
ville, Ala.
J. P. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff,
May 15, 1855.—1y.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness confided to him in the courts
of Benton and the adjoining counties.
Office, northeast corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 1855.—y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LEBENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
WILL practice Law in Benton &
adjoining Counties, and also in the
Supreme Court of the State of Ala.
All business entrusted to his care
will receive prompt attention.
Office, corner room in the Selma
and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford,
Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLIC-
ITOR IN CHANCERY,
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—1y.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesha and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, do do do,
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.,
April 11, 1844.—1y.

W. E. HATCHETT
CLARK & HATCHETT
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION
& Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

Will store
Cotton for 25 cts.
per bale, for the season, and will at-
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and
other produce sent them.
We will advance Cash, Bagging and
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored
with us.
July 31, 1855.

SALE AND WHOLESALE
Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND
Received duly a complete assort-
ment of Staple and Fancy Goods
suitable for all purposes—please
call and look for yourselves.
October 9, 1855.

POETRY.

[From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.]
The Worn Out Foot of Type.

I'm sitting by my desk, George;
Before me on the floor,
There lies a worn out foot of type,
Full twenty thousand score.
And many months have passed, George,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told—
The false, the strange, the true.

Their beauty has all gone, George,
You scarcely now may trace
Upon the snowy medium
The likeness of their face;
They mind me of a man, George,
Whose morning life was full
Of promise, but at evening's close
Was desolate and dull.

What tales of horror they have told,
Of tempest and of wreck,
Of murder in the midnight hour,
Of war full many a "speck,"
Of ships that—lost away at sea—
Went down before the blast
Of stifled cries of agony
As life's last moments passed!

Of earthquakes and of suicides,
Of falling crops of cotton,
Of bank defuncts, broken banks
And banking systems rotten;
Of boilers bursting, steamboats snuffed,
Of fires, docks fought,
Of robbers with their prey escaped,
Of thieves with booty caught.

Of flood, and fire, and accident,
Those worn out types have told;
And how the pestilence has swept,
The youthful and the old;
Of marriages, of births and deaths,
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas.

They've told how long sweet summer
days
Have faded from our view;
How autumn's chilling winds have swept
The leaf-crowned forest through;
How winter's reign hath come and gone—
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half
My kind friends have told,
Since shining bright and beautiful,
They issued from the mould—
How into some they joy have brought
To others, grief and tears,
Yet faithfully they record kept
Of fast-receding years.

Biddy Maloney's Cat.
[From the San Francisco (Wide West.)
Matthew Maloney, better known by
the boys at the mill as "Father Mat,"
on returning from work one evening,
was met at the gate by Biddy, his bet-
ter half, in a high state of excitement.
"Mat," says she, "there's a strange cat
in the cabin."

"Cast her out, then, and don't be bother-
in me about the baste,"
"Faix, an' I've been thirvin' to
do that same for the nuther at ten
minutes past, but she's just beyant
my reach, beant the big red chit
in the corner. Will yez be after
helpin' me to drive her out, Mat?"
"To be sure I will, but luck to
the outside she has for me house!"
show her to me, Biddy, till I tache
her the respect that—due a man in
his own house—to be taken pos-
session without as much as by yer
leave, the that of the world!"

Now Mat had a special anti-
paty for cats, and never let pass an
opportunity to kill one. This he
resolved to do in the present case,
instantly forming a plan for the pur-
pose. Perceiving that one mode of
egress for the animal, he says to
Biddy—
"Have yez iver a male bag, in
the house, me darlint?"
"Divil a wan is there, Mat. Yez
tink it to the mill wid yez to bring
home chips wid, this mornin'?"
"Faix an' I did, and there it is,
yit, tink. Well have ye nothing at
all in the house that will tie up
like a bag, Biddy?"

"Troth, an' I have Mat; there's
me Sunday petticoat—ye can draw
the strings close at the top an' sure
it will do better nor lettin' the cat
be havin' yez."

"Biddy, darlint, yez a jewel to
be thirkin' o' that same; be ather
bringin' it to me?"
Biddy brought the garment, and
when the strings were drawn close
it made a very good substitute for
the meal bag, and Mat declared it
was "illegant."

So holding it close against the end
of the chest he took a look behind
and saw a pair of bright eyes glar-
ing at him.
"An' is it there ye are, ye divil?
De out o' that now; bad luck to all
yer kin, ye thavin' vagabone ye—
Biddy, an' ye won't have me house
at all wid perille axin'! Yer silf
will bate the divil intirely. Biddy,
have yez any hot wather in the
house?"

"Yis, I've a plenty, Mat; the
tay kettle's full of it."

"Be ather castin' the matter of
a quart thin behind the chest till I
say how the shay divil likes it."
"Hould 'im close, Mat; here
goes the wather."
Dash went the water and out
jumped the animal into Mat's
trap.

"Arrah, be the howly poker I
have him in Biddy," says Pat
drawing close the folds of the gar-
ment; "now bad cess to yez ye
thavin' ye have doin in me
house, for I'm thirkin' the nine
lives ye have—won't save ye now
any way. Biddy, seize the poker
and whin I'll shoulder the haythen
ye'll bate the daylight out o' 'im."

Mat threw the bundle over his
shoulder, and told Biddy to play
"St. Patrick's day in the mornin'"
on it. Biddy struck about three
notes of that popular Irish air, and
suddenly stopped, exclaiming—
"What smils so queer, Mat? It's
takin' me brith, away wid the pow-
er uv it. Oeh, nurther, Mat sure
an' ye have the divil in the sack."

Bate the ould haythen thin; yez
I'll niver have a better chance—
Bate the horns o' 'im; latther 'im
like blazes, me darlint!"
"Augh," says Biddy, "I'm faintin' wid
the power uv 'im. Cast 'im o' yez
Mat."

"Howly St. Patrick!" says Mat,
throwing down the sack. "Biddy the
baste is a pole-cat. Lave the house, or
yez I'll be killin' intirely. Murther, an' how
the haythen smils! Oeh, Biddy Maloney,
a purty kittle to be share, to be
mistakin' that little divil for a
harmless cat!"

Mat for the love uv God, if yez
be convenient to the door be ather
openin' it, for I'm narely coked
wid 'im. Oeh, Biddy Maloney,
bad luck to yez for havin' ould
Ireland, to be murthered in this
way! Howly Mary partiet me!
Mat, I'm clane kill intirely; take
me out uv this."

Mat drew her out of doors and
then broke for the pump like a
quarrel horse, closely followed by
Biddy.
Shure that little villian bates the
divil intirely; he's ruined me
house an' kilt Biddy, an' put me out
o' consue wid meself for a month
to come. Oeh, the desavin vagabone,
bad luck to him, and Mat
plunged his head into the horse-
trough up to his shoulders.

Get out o' that Mat, I'm narely
blind, and Biddy went under water.
"Oeh the murtherin baste," says
Biddy spluttering the water out of
her mouth, "me best petticoat is
spoilt intirely. Mat Maloney, divil
a trap will I ever help yez sit for
a cat again."

"Divil a thimble yer silf, Mistress Ma-
loney, yez've played the divil as it is—
Niver fear me axin' a ha'porth o' yer
best time. It's a madnal fool ye are
to be takin' a baste uv a pole-cat far
a house cat."

Mat and Biddy went cautiously back
to the cabin, from which the offensive
quarrel had taken his departure.
Things were turned out o' doors, Biddy's
petticoat buried, the bed which fortunately
escaped, moved to a near neighbor's
the stove moved outside, and for a week
they kept in use out of doors, by which
time, by dint of hard scrubbing, wash-
ing and airing the house was rendered
once more habitable, but neither Mat
or Biddy have forgotten the "strange
cat."

THE LAST OF THE RANDOLPHS.—A
Nephew of John Randolph.

A Southern Correspondent of the
Home Journal sends it the
following interesting sketch:
"During the summer of 1854 I
had some business transactions
which called me to the county of
Charlotte, in lower Virginia. A
mild and lovely Sabbath morning
found me seated in one of the com-
fortably cushioned pews of the
village church at the Court House.
As it wanted a few minutes to the
hour of service, my eyes wandered
over the large and respectable au-
dience assembled, and was finally
attracted by a very eccentric indi-
vidual, who was just entering—a
rather aged man, tall, of dark com-
plexion, long white hair waving
plentifully over his shoulders, and
an equally venerable beard flow-
ing on his breast. His step was
active and graceful, his form erect
and manly. But his peculiar ac-
tions were in striking contrast to
his dignified appearance. At first
I thought him only eccentric, but
a few moments of further observa-
tion proved to me that he was in-
sane."

"Immediately on entering the
pew he knelt towards the wall,
crossed himself, and, apparently,
repeated a prayer. He then sat
down, drew out a white cambric,
delicately perfumed, wiped his
brow, removed his gloves, stroked

his hair and beard, took up his
Bible, kissed it and read, examined
his cane, used his handkerchief a-
gain, and all the time keeping him-
self in a constant motion. I say
all the time, but occasionally, he
was passive for a few minutes—his
attention, apparently, aroused by
some truths from the minister—
but these times were rare. His
countenance assumed all kinds of
expressions: Contempt, alarm,
pleasure, earnestness, sorrow, and
anger, flitted across it in rapid suc-
cession. It reminded me more of
what children call 'making faces'
than anything else.

"After the services were over, I
ascertained that this gentleman
was no other than the nephew of
John Randolph, of Roanoke. He
calls himself Sir John St. George
Randolph, and is sole heir to his
celebrated uncle. Randolph, him-
self, remarked with bitterness dur-
ing his last days, that their blood
flowed in the veins of but one single
scion, and he was deaf, dumb and
insane. So much for human great-
ness. The subject of this sketch—
although physically and now men-
tally defective—had a mind culti-
vated in the highest degree. In
his youth he was sent to Paris,
where, under the protection of a
celebrated abbe, he received a
thorough education. Having the
capacity to receive, and the wealth
in the improvement of his intellec-
tual faculties. But it was labor
lost; for on returning to his home
in Virginia, he met with and loved
a young lady, whom he addressed
but was refused on account of his
physical defects. On becoming
aware of the truth he was plunged
in the most profound grief, from
which he was at last aroused, but—
insane."

"He has considerable wealth,
which is managed by his friends;
and being harmless, he comes and goes
as he pleases, and is gratified in all
his whims. Wrecked as his mind
is, he still commands respect; and
his peculiar manners do not attract
the attention of his acquaintances,
or excite merriment, as one would
suppose."

THE MASCARET AT LOUISVILLE.—
A Methodist Clergyman's Testi-
mony.—The Rev. Mr. Carran, a
Methodist Clergyman at Jefferson-
ville, Indiana, has written a letter
to Gov. Wright, from which we
make the following extract:
"The scenes in Louisville on
bloody Monday have never been
fully portrayed. From my cham-
ber window, on that dreadful night
I witnessed the conflagration of the
German dwellings, heard the
screams of women and children,
the rattle of firearms, and the
shrieks of the wounded and dying;
and, oh God forbid I should wit-
ness such a sight again, even at
such a distance; the recollection
sickens me, and fills my dreams
with fearful images. And for these
atrocities a portion of the professed
religious press of the country find
an apology."

It is now manifest that the war up
on the Catholics is only an incident
in this great movement; it is rung
in to catch the fanatic. That por-
tion of the city of Louisville where
the greatest slaughter of men and
women and destruction of property
took place, contained no Catholics;
they were Protestants, but they
were Democrats. They were in-
dustrious, peaceable citizens, con-
tributing to the productive wealth
of the city and county, paying their
taxes without a murmur, and sus-
taining the laws. One man, who
was injured so badly as to be
deaf, was a member of the Ger-
man Methodist Church. He was
merely passing from one place to
another, when the mob met, seized
and inflicted deadly blows upon
him, while he was pleading for his
life. And Know-Nothing minis-
ters and editors stand forth as their
advocates and apologists; and if
one man raises his voice, or writes
a line to proclaim the truth, these
clerical bullies mount him and
deal him deadly blows."

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]
CURIOUS FACTS CONNECTED WITH
THE NORFOLK PESTILENCE.

There are some curious facts con-
nected with the progress of the
late terrible visitation to Norfolk
and Portsmouth, which seem to
confirm the theory of Dr. Nett
that this fever is of a travelling
character, and moves from South
to North. It commenced in Rio
Janeiro; reached New Orleans in
1853, where its ravages were terri-
ble; in 1854 it scourged Savannah.
It reached Portsmouth in 1855.—
In all previous visitations of vol-
low fever, Norfolk was first attack-

ed, and from thence the disease
was transmitted to Portsmouth.
But this year the disease started
in Portsmouth, which lies South of
Norfolk, and its whole march from
the beginning was Northward. Its
progress through the whole period
was always greater in a North and
North Easterly direction, than
West and North West. Thus it
crossed the water to Norfolk, a
mile distant from Portsmouth, in
a few days after its appearance at
Portsmouth, whilst it did not reach
the U. S. Naval Hospital, which
lies nearly West of Norfolk and
Northwest of Portsmouth, for two
months. When it did appear there,
there were very few cases, and
those generally manageable. Old
Point is in the due North line of
its track, and it will be remember-
ed that at a late period of the sea-
son there were one or two cases
there. It is some consolation to
know, if this theory be true, that
Richmond lies nearly due West
from Norfolk, and that we are
consequently not in the track of the
pestilence.

A very intelligent gentleman,
who adopts the idea that the
plague is caused by an animalcule,
mentions a statement which he has
heard, that soon after the inter-
ment of a corpse in a vault adjoin-
ing a church, in England, the com-
munion was administered in the
church, and nearly all who partook
of the elements were taken sick,
and some died. The wine mer-
chant from whom the wine had
been procured was arrested on a
charge of poisoning. While the
subject was in agitation, some
persons, on entering the church,
saw by the rays of the sun stream-
ing through a partly opened win-
dow shutter, millions of animalcu-
le floating about in the light.—
These animalcule seemed to have
an affinity for fluids, especially for
wine, some of which was placed in
the church, and it was soon filled
with animalcule, and upon a test
being applied, the wine was found
to be poisoned. The animalcule
were afterwards proved to have
emanated from the above ground
vault where the dead body had
been recently buried.

Our informant also refers to the
curious appearance of the plague
fly. It is a fact, established be-
yond contradiction, that after the
plague had culminated in Ports-
mouth, this curious fly appeared.
It was between the size of a mos-
quito and ordinary fly, and changed
its color from red to yellow.—
Where did the plague flies come
from? They seem to have escaped
the observation of natural histori-
ans. Our friend suggests that they
may be the animalcule, generated
by the dead bodies, in a certain
stage of their being.

In this connection, a singular
fact is stated by an eminent Judge
of this State, which seems to sus-
tain the theory of Dr. Nett and of
our Portsmouth friend. It is that
the great pest to the agriculturist,
the Joint Worm, travels from
South to North, always in a certain
line, and never exceeding a cer-
tain breadth. So uniform are its
moments that if he only knows
when it has reached the North
Carolina line, or any given point
whatever South of his residence
he can estimate with considerable
exactness the time when it will
reach his own plantation.

LOTIS NAPOLEON.—How astonish-
ing it seems now that when Louis
Napoleon lived in England, of the many
Englishmen to whom he was well known
there was but one. Sir Robert Peel, who
considered him a man of more than or-
dinary talent. One would think that such
a man as he has proved himself since
his accession to power in France, must
have impressed every one who came in
contact with him, with a profound sense
of his superior ability. That he is the
greatest statesman and ablest ruler of
the old world, seems now to be the uni-
versal opinion of all Europe; yet he
had lived to the middle age and no one
discovered a spark of genius in him, till
he emerged from obscurity. Undoubt-
edly he is a great man, the master mind
of Europe, and aided by the English al-
liance, is capable of making greater
changes in the map of the continent
than were achieved even by his illus-
trious uncle. Nay, England herself,
but for the blue water that rolls between
her and the "walls of oak" that float
upon the wave, would be completely at
the mercy of the nephew of Napoleon.

The present war has destroyed the "pre-
tense" of the British army in the eyes of
France and of the world. It has inspired
the French soldier with a perfect
contempt of England as a military pow-
er, and soothed the pride which has been
wounded and bleeding since the down-
fall of Napoleon. Without drawing the
sword against her ancient foe, France,
under the second Napoleon, has amply
retrieved the tarnished laurels of Water-
loo.—Richmond Dispatch.

A FULL BLOODED AMER-
ICAN.—Tim Mullooney, jolly-tar,
with the richest of brogues, appli-
ed at the Custom House the other
day for a "purtecton" as an Ameri-
can citizen. He was asked for his
naturalization papers. "Me nateral
papers, is it, yer honor wants,"
said Tim, with an insinuating grin,
"an' me a full blooded American?"
"You don't mean to say that you
were not born in Ireland?"
"Born in Ireland," replied Tim;
shure I was. But thin, yer honor,
I ken from Cork to New Orleans
last summer, and there the bloody
minded musketeers run their bills
into me an' sucked out every drop
of me Irish blood, good luck to
em, an' now I'm a full blooded A-
merican."

There was some philosophy as
well as fun in this reasoning, but it
had no effect, and the last was seen
of Tim he was on his way to the
City Hall, to look for "the man
that sells the nateral papers."

N. Y. Dutchman.

EXAMINATION OF LAWYERS.—The
following examination of a certain
candidate for admission to the bar,
taken from a Western law journal
is decidedly a good one. The ex-
aminer commences with
"Do you smoke?"
"I do, sir."
"Have you a spare cigar?"
"Yes sir"—(extending a short
six.)
"Now, sir, what is the first duty
of a lawyer?"
"To collect fees."
"What the second?"
"To increase the number of his
clients."
"When does your position tow-
ard your clients change?"
"When making a bill of costs."
"Explain."
"When they occupy the antag-
onist's position I assume the char-
acter of plaintiff and they defend-
ant."

"A suit decided, how do you
stand with the lawyer conducting
the other side?"
"Check by jowl."
"Enough sir—you promise to
become an ornament to your pro-
fession, and I wish you success.
Now, you are aware of the duty
you owe me?"
"I am, sir."
"Describe it."
"It is to invite you to drink."
"But suppose I decline?"
"(Candidate scratching his head.)
"There is no instance of this
kind in the books! I can't answer
the question."

"You are right and the confi-
dence with which you make an as-
sertion shows that you have read
the law attentively. Let's take a
drink, and I will sign your certi-
cate."

A Balloon Ascention.
THE AERONAUT MISSING.—A man
named Winchester ascended in a bal-
loon from Norfolk, Ohio, on Tuesday
of last week, and was soon lost from
view in the clouds. The "Experiment"
of that place says:

"At the time of putting our paper to
press (Friday evening) three days have
elapsed since the ascension was made,
and as there has been no tidings received
from Mr. Winchester, the most fearful
apprehensions are rife as to his fate.—
When he started he said he intended to
go higher and further than any aeronaut
had ever thought of going. It is feared
by some that when he got up into the
"upper current," the intense cold which
prevails in that region soon rendered
him insensible, and that he was frozen
to death. Others think that he must
have come down in the lake and been
drowned."

"It will be recollected that M. W.
made his first ascension from Milan this
fall, and landed near Hudson. He rose
to the height of over 20,000 feet, and
was so cold at one time as to become
sleepy and insensible, and that when he
next observed the thermometer the
mercury indicated 5 degrees below zero.
The bags of sand in his balloon were
frozen hard."

Baltimore Municipal Election.
A dispatch from Baltimore, dated of
Wednesday, 10, o'clock P. M., says:
The election passed off quietly to-day,
with a few trifling exceptions. In ser-
vices out of the 20 wards, the demo-
crats have carried 12 and the know noth-
ings 5 members. The democratic gain
thus far is about 27,000 upon the pop-
ular vote.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
We have returns from the whole 20
wards. The democrats elect twelve and
the know nothings eight members.—
The aggregate democratic majority
in the city is about 1,300, showing a
democratic gain of nearly four thousand
since Mayor Hink's election.

In Hon. Mr. Vansant's district, the
democratic majority is 1,086.
In Hon. Mr. May's district, the dem-
ocratic majority is 240.

FOR PRESIDENT. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. WILLS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LITTLEBORN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. L. POTTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES GONK, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DEARMON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

We are requested to announce JAMES B. MARTIN, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for assistant Secretary of the Senate.

CONNECTICUT.—In the second paragraph of our reply to the Eagle last week, by omitting the word not where it ought to have been, and inserting it where it ought not to have been. The sentence was written and intended to read "does not fit us at all, for every reader of the Republican knows," &c.

The word not was put in the wrong place in correcting the proof. The effort made by the editor of the Eagle, to take advantage of this mere typographical error, is but another, and striking verification of the truth of the old adage, that "drowning men will catch a straw."

The Eagle of last week says, we show ourselves to be "opposed to Catholicism, but unlike the great Wesley, are willing for things just to slide along, and say nothing about them." Wesley was a great preacher, a great reformer, and one of the earth's greatest men. It was his particular duty and business to oppose and war against the corruptions and errors of Romanism, with weapons, not carnal, but spiritual. We are but an humble citizen and politician, and our name is not worthy to be mentioned in the same paragraph with his. It is true that we are not willing but determined, just to let things slide along, so far as opposing Catholicism is concerned, or any other religious creed, with the arm of secular power, or by political proscription. We do not desire to encroach on the ground of Gospel Ministers, and shall always oppose them with equal vehemence, in bringing their clerical influence and power into the political arena, which was the true source of nearly all the degeneracy and corruption of the Roman Catholic Church—the union of Church and State.

We hope and believe that Providence will always raise up such reformers as Luther, Calvin, Knox, Melancthon, Baxter, Bunyan, Wesley, and others, wherever corruptions shall mar the beauty of the Church, and shroud its faith in darkness. In the language of our friend Gen. James B. Martin, in his eloquent address to the democratic meeting on Tuesday last, we would not give the labors of one devoted, humble, self-denying itinerant preacher, in battering down the ramparts of Roman Catholic superstition and error, for the labors of all the politicians in the Know Nothing ranks, or even in the Union.

The editor of the Eagle in attempting to answer the questions in our last paper, says: "there have been election riots," "before there was such a party as the American party." It must have been before the days of Washington then, for he has often asserted his party commenced with him.

Again he says: "But in Cincinnati and nearly every place where rioting has occurred the foreigners and foreign adherents have outnumbered the American patriots." How does it happen then, that in Louisville for instance, the Know Nothings obtained 2000 majority. If the editor's assertion proves anything, it proves that the foreigners and their adherents were either murdered or kept violently from the polls. He has not answered our questions to our satisfaction, nor do we believe to his own or his readers. Try again.

The Sunny South.

The editor of the Sunny South increases in the exhibition of bitterness, ill-temper and personal abuse, as his fortunes grow more desperate, and as we strip him of disguise, and show up in true colors to the public, the unworthy motives which influence his course towards us. From the first we intended to speak the truth, and call things by their right names; and feeling perfectly secure against the assaults of his malice, there

is no necessity for us to betray that excessive anger and passion which he exhibits. Like the viper, he would wound the hand that warned him; and like the viper too, we know he "bites against a file," when he attempts to defame our character, or assail our veracity in this community.

The article in his paper of Saturday last, is little else than a violent ebullition of disappointed spleen and malice, because we have both exposed and chastised him, and he has so signally failed in his foul attempt, to defame, supplant and ruin us. If we had hit him a few more healthy jolts last week, it might not only have thrown him upon his dignity, but actually have given him the lock jaw.

He says we styled all who complained of our course, and sympathized with the Sunny South as "spurious democrats." He knew when he penned that sentence, that we never intended the word "spurious" to apply to any but himself, and those (if any) who sympathized with him, in his foul and nefarious attempt to break down our paper, under the false guise of devotion to democracy.

We never spoke of Judge Lewis, the late editor of the Sunny South as a spurious democrat; neither did he call us such, or consider it his duty to assail us for the course we thought proper to pursue as a free man and independent editor, previous to the election. He was above striving to rise by becoming the volunteer accuser and defamer of his neighbor. Such a course would have argued a want of merit of his own, as it does in the case of the present editor.

We venture to say there never would have been any controversy between the two papers until now, if Judge L. had continued his paper. The only controversy between the Sunny South and Republican, was carried on by the present editor of the Sunny South, when he was in partnership with us; and there is still, no doubt, unpleasant memories clinging to him, connected with that controversy.

But he thinks he fires his big gun, by asking us four questions. 1st. Whether we were not a member of the Know Nothing or American party some time previous to the late election. 2nd. Whether we were not in the confidence of the party? 3rd. Whether we did not vote for a know nothing, knowing him to be such? 4th. Whether we ever admitted that private and selfish motives influenced our action during the campaign?

Notwithstanding the editor of the Sunny South refused to answer our question as to what sort of a breeze he was snuffing when he became a candidate for Probate Judge—what was the real cause why he refused to fight the Eagle—when the know nothing paper of Tallahassee became a good authority with him, and has treated every point of inquiry, as we made upon him, we will answer his questions plainly and frankly, and then ask him a few, and see if he will be equally honest.

Some time previous to the election we did obtain some information of know nothingism from two individuals, but with the most positive understanding and agreement, that it was not in the slightest possible degree to influence or interfere with our political principles as a democrat, and that we would not under any circumstances act with them as a party.

To the second question we answer, that we were not in the confidence of the party, that we never considered ourselves regularly a member, and never met in one of their councils.

To the third question we answer, that we did vote for our brother-in-law, not because he was a know nothing, but for other good reasons; and no man having a spark of magnanimity would have asked such a question.

To the fourth question we answer, that we have always explained to the perfect satisfaction, so far as we knew, of all our friends who desired to know that our democratic principles were not in the slightest degree influenced or contaminated by what little we knew of know nothingism.

Now it is our turn to ask questions.

Were you not in Huntsville, Madison County, previous to your coming to this place, a decided Whig?

Were you not a Whig some time after you came here and recognized as such by both Whigs and Democrats?

Did you not just before, or about the time you became a candidate for Probate Judge, join the Know Nothing or American party?

Did you not seek the office of President of the order for this County, and say to us and others, that if you could succeed you could thereby obtain such an influence over the subordinate Councils as to nominate and elect Probate Judge?

Let the editor of the Sunny South answer these questions unequivocally, and then see whether if even the few former subscribers to the Sunny South who continue with him will be satisfied with his "vindication," or with him as a democrat.

He will find that his big gun has fired breech foremost and wounded himself. He commenced this controversy, and attacked us for the purpose of carrying out his private and selfish ends. We have had him as a witness on the stand ever since to prove the fact. He now

stands before the public in the contemptible and disreputable attitude of a volunteer accuser of another in a matter in which he himself is tenfold more guilty. A celebrated lawyer once said, that in the course of thirty years' practice, he had always found the one that turned States evidence to be the greatest criminal. The editor of the Sunny South appears to have forgotten or never learned that "he who lives in a glass house should not throw stones."

We can assure the editor of the Sunny South, that if it were possible for him to succeed in his mean and selfish attempt to ruin our paper, it would result in no advantage to him. If the democratic party desired any other organ than the Republican, he would be about the last man they would select to conduct it. If, in one sense, the fruit of our many and toilsome years of labor, which he seems so ardently desirous to pluck, by fair means or foul, could be obtained to his heart's content, that fruit would prove to him, like the apples of the Dead Sea, fair to the view, but bitter ashes on his lips.

THE SUNNY SOUTH, in another article, thinks doubtless, that he fires another "big gun" by asserting that we entertained the idea of printing the Eagle. We hardly know what he means by "entertaining the idea," but these are the facts. The proprietor of the Eagle asked us, if we could not have his paper printed like a book, or any other job, without interfering with the politics or publication, or controversies that might arise between the two papers. After short reflection we told him, that although such a thing might be possible it was not probable, and we declined the proposition.

We mentioned the subject to Mr. Woodward and Dr. Clark of this place. They are both men of truth, and will bear us out in asserting the fact, that we prefaced the conversation with the assertion that our judgment was against the feasibility of such a thing; and that although we were not afraid but what we could in all honesty combat the political doctrines of the paper, yet it would lay us liable to suspicion—that we agreed with them in every objection and obstacle they mentioned, and that it required no effort on their part to dissuade us from it.

Now we ask every candid and honest reader if this circumstance, instead of arguing any thing against us, is not a strong proof of the stability and firmness of our principles. We could have made four or five hundred dollars by the contract, but we preferred to lose it, in order to avoid even the appearance of evil, or run the risk of bringing the slightest suspicion on our paper, or weaken its influence.

This is the second big gun of the editor which he has fired breech foremost. His democracy seems to be of such a slippery character, that he trembles for that of every body else.

His allusion to the wagon is too little and pitiful for comment. We should have hauled the materials if our wagon had not been otherwise engaged. As well might Mr. Woodward be accused of Know nothing sympathies, because the office is in his building, or a merchant for selling the proprietors' goods.

The editor of the Sunny South says we ask so badly why he DON'T fight the Eagle, as to make one suppose we needed and would accept his help; and in another place, makes the pitiful insinuation, that our fight with the Eagle is a sham. If it were a sham fight, he, of all others, is the very man we would call for; but as this is not the case, we have no use for him. Should it ever happen that we want to break down a democratic paper, we will send for the gentleman.

Again he calls our defense an attack, and says we have changed a political into a personal issue; but that he has as little to fear on that score as we have. He was the first to refer to our business transactions; and if he has little to fear, may it not be on the principle, that "naught is never in danger."

SINGULAR GRAIN.—Maj. P. F. Beacham of this place, has left at our office, a head of grain of very productive character. It grew on the top of the stalk, in shape resembling a bunch of smac berries, with grains about the size of Scotch barley. Besides the main head there were 4 or 5 other shoots on the stalk not so large. Some call it Egyptian corn. It is certainly very productive and worthy attention. Maj. B. obtained the seed from a volunteer stalk.

GREAT CROSTITY.—Mr. James B. Plexico of Ball Play in this county, has left us with what we would call a Seven fold ear of corn. It has a central ear and six smaller ones coming out all around, from one stem, and all enclosed in one outside husk. It is a great curiosity, and with those who believe in omens, might be taken to indicate seven years of plenty.

The second trial of the three negroes, indicted for the murder of Lafayette, a slave of D. Bush, Esq. resulted last week in their conviction for manslaughter; and the sentence 99 lashes and branding in the hand was executed yesterday.

FATTENING HOGS.—As the time for this process has arrived, we will give our readers the benefit of some valuable information on the subject, which we derived from our friend Col. Washington Williams, of this County. His plan is this, to have a large trough, adjoining the hog pen; in this he places his corn to soften in water well mixed with salt and ashes. After it has remained in this solution about 24 hours it is ready to be transferred to the feed trough. The proper proportion of ashes may be known by the corn assuming a reddish hue. This plan was thoroughly tried by Col. Williams during the season of 1854, when corn was peculiarly dry and light; and he states that his hogs were better fattened, upon at least one-third less corn than those of others who fed the dry corn.

We see no reason why it should not answer as well or better than grinding corn or boiling it, either of which is known to be a great saving in feed; and it certainly is a great saving of labor. We think the plan is worthy the attention of all the agricultural papers of the country, and certainly of all the Farmers.

[For the Republican.]

It is known to most persons that there are a goodly number of good citizens of the Country who are not very conversant with all the forms, the nature and genius of our government, with its various institutions—some of those are liable to be misled by a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." Let us take a cursory view of the Political parties of our country as they were and as they are.

About fifty years ago, in the days of John Adams, there sprang into being a party which Jefferson and his friends called the federal party. That was the proper name. This federal party believed or professed to believe, that the government was too democratic, (ie) it would be safer in the hands of a few of the better men; they could rule the great masses better than the people, emasses could govern themselves! This doctrine with many other kindred notions of aristocracy, was opposed by the republican party of this country; and it finally lost favor with even its former adherents and sunk to rise no more. The parties retained their former names however for a number of years—I can only glance at them in this hasty article.

There were various measures introduced in Congress and State Legislatures by this same old party, and strenuously advocated by them, such as the U. States Bank scheme, Internal Improvements by the general government, Protective tariff &c. and the name of the party was changed from the federal to the monarchian one of "Whig."

This party ran well for awhile, until all its favorite measures were annihilated by the sounder policy and better judgment of the democratic party, with Jefferson's examples, Andrew Jackson and other staunch republicans at its head. The last struggle that the whig party made—having run out of measures and tried means—was to elect Gen. Scott to the Presidency. This means of hanging a party together, without any important principle or measure for its support having signally failed, the party stood aground.

Well they may stand for a few moments until I go back and bring up an important fraction or fractions which I had overlooked in their place and time. I speak of the Abolition party of the North and N. West. They had sprung into being and was greatly disturbing the harmony of the country, striking deadly blows at its institutions for a number of years—and here let us see to which of the two great National Parties they belonged? When the struggle in Congress, but a few years since, was so very exciting and warm as to agitate the whole country, how stands the whig and democratic parties upon this great constitutional measure? Upwards of forty of the democratic members from free states voted for the constitution and for their country, and perhaps forty whigs from non-slave-holding states voted with them; while the whig party ten or more from the free states went against the compromise measures—I quote from memory, and may not call the figures exact yet the substance of this is correct. Then how do they stand in relation to the abolition party? Do we see any thing like affiliation and mutual aid and comfort in the whig and abolitionists of the North? I wish the Know Nothings to answer this question, as they are the legitimate offspring, and representatives of the party which I just now left standing aground without a leader or a measure to rally. Blind bigotry and obstinacy is no more commendable in political parties than it is in individuals. And now that the whig party, as a whole, had contended manfully and honorably for its measures when it had any, and now that the great National measures, as set forth by the democratic party, were endorsed and approved by the mass of people, the whig party rather than act with their democratic friends endeavor to rally under a new name! This being the third change of names, and now positively without a measure of National policy they begin to organize a formidable secret party with out any principle whatever!

And this party was named properly. Most certainly the title, Know Nothing, is appropriate. Here we have a small branch of the old party of 1798 running out from the same old fountain! This new name of the American party! A great for desertion of names and language. I have scarcely ever, or never known, a new party—if it deserves the honorable name of a political party—has

just now—all at once—all over the country made a great discovery, that is, that Catholics and foreigners are on the eve of usurping the reigns of our government and totally destroying us, our children and our glorious institutions! In their organs, as for instance the "American Eagle" alias "The Benton Buzzard" I find the phrase frequently, "anti-American" "foreigners &c. &c. applied to the democratic party. Now Messrs. Borden & Burton by what authority do you say that the Great democratic party, and a great many of all old parties, are opposed to, and acting against their Country? My impression upon the subject is (allowing all needful freedom of Speech and of the Press) that you ought to have more respect for your own veracity and the feelings and opinions of others than to outrage common sense and common courtesy in such manner—Who, or what party have surrendered into the hands of the Know Nothings their interest in this Government?

You—as a party I mean—ought to be ashamed to commit such outrages upon the patriotism and common sense of the people of this country, as to apply to them "foreign" "anti-American" "Roman Catholic papers" &c. &c. Such stuff in the Know Nothing Journals, is so contemptible in the minds of many good citizens that they will scarcely think as well as they are wont to do of the sincerity of the party. Does it not strike some of the Know Nothing party as strange, that all at once the great democratic party has surrendered its interest in this government into the hands of a faction of abolitionists of the North and a scattered whig party of the north and south, and this party, this democratic party, has for the last fifty years been the very bone and stay, the main pillars which held up their country.

Don't it appear strange, Mr. K. Nothing, that this should be so. Take the sober second thought and look at it; that you as a party, and really no party at all, should all at once become the special guardians and keepers of our institutions! O, strange inconsistency and bigotry! Now a few words nearer home and I am done with this subject; and here I may remark, to save the Eagle—Buzzard, from a waste of time and trouble—That you need not notice this article in your paper with the expectation of any further notice from me; for really I would think the game too small or too useless for the trouble and time of taking, and amant ought not too much to handle beasts nor Birds that are unclean. If I should catch you, it might hurt you but you had no feathers nor "plum," nor fur nor hair; but it might when caught and examined be a bat, who is both bird and beast! Or what would be the surprise of many when the animal was caught and caged, if it should turn out to have scold and diabolical upon it, and that it was amply deserving of its cage, and frequently lying in ambush ready to take in some innocent and unsuspecting passer-by—Can't you put my hand or pen in that direction again, without some imperative necessity.

To you of the "Republican" I would say that I believe your course, as the conductor of a Democratic Journal, has been consistent, and so far as I have been able to learn your friends are satisfied with the course of your paper—except you have given the K. Nothings and their journals too much importance by the notice you have taken of them. Do quit it; so say many of the people, don't strike at the wind, an unmeaning sound is not worth the notice. Personally I respect Messrs. Borden & Burton, but as to the course of the paper and the name of principles (for there is none worth the notice) I profess I certainly entertain nothing short of ridicule and disgust. I am yet to be brought to believe that any man of enlarged patriotism and enlightened philanthropic mind is sincere if he professes to advocate such a policy at present for this government. I am glad the Republican has hosted the name of Pierce, it meets with general approbation.

Let the democracy to this country, as a nation, to the support of the gallant Pierce, or some other enlightened champion as their standard bearer, and all the stench raised by the abolitionists and Know Nothings will pass away and leave our political atmosphere pure and healthful.

Democratic Meeting in Jacksonville.

Agreeably to a previous call a portion of the democratic party of the Benton County assembled in the court house at 12 o'clock M. on last Tuesday.

On motion of John H. Caldwell Esq., Maj. Mathew Allen was called to the chair. The chair having explained the object of the meeting, Daniel T. Ryan Esq. was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The chair announced the meeting organized and ready for business, whereupon John H. Caldwell Esq. moved the appointment of a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

In the absence of the committee Gen. Jas. B. Martin answered to a unanimous call, and addressed the meeting in a chaste, logical, elegant and eloquent speech, against as many of the features of Know Nothingism as his time would allow.

The committee having returned submitted the following resolutions through their chairman; which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the democratic party is the embodiment of true Americanism. That it is the representative of the same principles by which our forefathers wrested our liberties from the British crown and embraces in its ample folds, civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That any party however specious its name or pretensions that militates against the principles which the democratic has ever maintained, is anti-republican in its tendency and dangerous to our institutions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the democratic party of the United States representing as it does the hope of liberty to extend a brotherly welcome to all our race who seek a refuge from tyranny and a home in our midst, and protect them in the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the constitution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the democratic party, for the purpose of carrying out those principles in which all mankind have a deep interest, to organize the better to secure success in the approaching Presidential election.

Resolved, That we as Southern men and democrats regard the Kansas Nebraska Bill of the last Congress, as a true democratic measure—one by which insults to the South by former legislation are partially atoned for, and her rights, as equals in this confederacy measurably restored. And we regard those Northern democratic members of Congress who sacrificed themselves to maintain the constitution of our common country, as true patriots and worthy of our confidence. And we pledge ourselves to unite with them in battling against the isms of the day, which, under specious pretences are trying to organize to destroy the democratic party.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and delight the glorious victories of the democratic party from the Virginia elections in June last, to the present time, including the elections of North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Maine, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, not forgetting to felicitate the party upon our own glorious triumph in Alabama; and though Kentucky Ohio and California have gone against us, we believe when the questions are fairly discussed in these States, "the second sober thought" will come and the people before the next Presidential election, will stand forth redeemed from the odium of Know Nothingism.

Resolved, That as Southern men and democrats, we view the institution of slavery as it exists in the South in connection with the attempts which are directed against it by the abolitionists of England and the Northern States as involving our dearest and most sacred interests; and while we contemplate a dissolution of the union of the States of this confederacy with dismay, we are prepared even for that contingency and the horrors which may accompany it, rather than surrender our rights and our sacred honor.

Resolved, That the doctrine of State Rights and State sovereignty under a strict constitution of the constitution, is the true doctrine of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we recommend a State convention to be held at Montgomery during the next session of the Legislature—say 2nd Monday in December—to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Cincinnati—next. And in addition to our members of the Senate and House of Representatives whom we hereby appoint as delegates to attend said State Convention, we appoint two delegates from each beat in this county.

Resolved, That we approve of the democratic administration of Franklin Pierce, believing that he has been true to his constitutional obligations, and just to the South in his administration. And should he be re-nominated we will give him our hearty support—at the same time, however, we pledge ourselves to support cordially any candidate endorsed by the representatives of the democracy in the said Cincinnati convention.

Resolved, That newspapers of the State favorable to the democratic party, are requested to give publicity to these resolutions.

J. H. CALDWELL, Chairman.
W. R. HANNA.
J. F. GHANT.
WARREN HARRIS.
NATH'L CORB.

There being no other business before the meeting a motion to adjourn prevailed.

MATHEW ALLEN, Chm.
D. T. RYAN, Sec'y.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

The allies have established batteries at Forts Nicholas and Quarantine, and are preparing to remove obstructions from the harbor at Sebastopol. They will also bombard the Northern Works.

The czar says the people will shed the last drop of blood to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and that he will sacrifice the last man rather than yield.

It is reported that the allies demanded indemnity for the expenses of the war, either by the cession of Crimea or the Union of Bessarabia to the Danubian provinces.

It is reported that Lord Radecliff will be recalled.

Prussia has made no formal attempt at mediation.

The London Times insinuates that Simpson has been re-called.

Omur Pasha is concentrating 50,000 Asiatics on the frontiers.

A St. Petersburg letter says a Council was held, the Emperor

present, which determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination. The Emperor directed Nesselrode to announce this to the Political Agents of Russia in foreign countries. Gorchakoff is to be appointed Minister of War. Gen. Mouragieff will assume the command of the army in the Crimea, which will be defended to the last extremity.

The Revenue returns of the United Kingdom for the year has increased eight and a half million caused chiefly by the addition income of tax.

There are indications of a vigorous campaign in the open field. Advice from Moscow report 100,000 men added to the military force of the Empire. Six English vessels bombarded Dunamunde several hours.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The Nautilus has arrived, bringing news later from Brazos. Matamoros had surrendered to the Revolutionists without a battle. San Louis Potosi had not been taken. The fight lasted 3 days after which the Revolutionists were left in possession of the field. Reinforcements had been sent from Monterey.

New Orleans, 30 Oct.—Later dates have been received from Mexico than telegraphed yesterday. San Louis Potosi had been captured.

The National Guards are organizing throughout the country, to be in readiness to march on the city of Mexico if Vidauri thinks proper.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—It was rumored at Lexington Mo., yesterday that Gov. Reeder had been murdered at St. Joseph, but it is pronounced a hoax. The editor of the Lexington Express says Gov. Reeder has been fighting, but is not injured.

Battle With Pirates. Washington, Oct. 19.—The Navy Department has received advice of an engagement between the U. S. steamer Powhatan and a large fleet of piratical Junks in Hong Kong, which resulted in the destruction of ten war Junks, averaging eighteen guns each, from six to sixty eight pounds. Sixteen smaller Junks escaped. It is thought that between five and six hundred pirates were killed and wounded. The Powhatan had two killed and twelve seriously wounded, including Lieutenant Pagan and Rolands.

New York, Oct. 10.—A wholesale arrest was made by the police last night, (at Taylor's saloon) of disciples of free love. Several respectable females and strong-minded women were lodged in prison. Much excitement in certain quarters has resulted from these arrests.

A fire in State-street last night burnt two women and three children. Two women who escaped were much injured.

Charleston, Oct. 20.—A duel took place near Savannah, last Saturday, between John Chaplin, an ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. Kirk, his brother-in-law. Kirk was killed by the third shot, and Chaplin was slightly wounded.

WOODLAND FEMALE COLLEGE.

The arrangement by the Trustees for the next year in this institution cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all who have any desire to patronize it. Rev. J. M. Wood, who has accepted the Presidency, is one of the very best men in every characteristic which is necessary to fit him for the position. The able and efficient Board of Professors, with the rates of tuition and board which has been established, furnish inducements to those having daughters to educate which we are bound to regard as superior to anything of the kind we have seen. Board and washing is offered at \$8 per month; Tuition in the college course, \$40 per annum; Music \$40.

Scholarships are offered at the following rates: The payment of \$70 will secure to a pupil the privileges of the Literary department for two years; \$100 three years; \$120 four years;—\$400 will secure a perpetual scholarship. By this arrangement a pupil can be boarded and educated for \$110 a year, a less amount than is paid for board and washing at most institutions, and nearly a hundred dollars less than is paid for the same facilities at other places. These inducements are offered by an outlay of money from other sources than the income of the school—a gratuity to the public.

Republican Union.

Power of Music.

One stormy night a few weeks since, we were wending our way homeward about mid-night. The storm raged violently, and the streets were almost deserted. Occupied with our thoughts from a brilliantly illuminated mansion, for a moment arrested our footsteps. A voice of surpassing sweetness and brilliancy commenced a well known air—

We listened to a few strains, and were turning away when a roughly-dressed miserably-looking man brushed rudely past us. But as the music reached his ears, he stopped and listened intently, as if drinking in the melody, and as the

present, which determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination. The Emperor directed Nesselrode to announce this to the Political Agents of Russia in foreign countries. Gorchakoff is to be appointed Minister of War. Gen. Mouragieff will assume the command of the army in the Crimea, which will be defended to the last extremity.

The Revenue returns of the United Kingdom for the year has increased eight and a half million caused chiefly by the addition income of tax.

There are indications of a vigorous campaign in the open field. Advice from Moscow report 100,000 men added to the military force of the Empire. Six English vessels bombarded Dunamunde several hours.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The Nautilus has arrived, bringing news later from Brazos. Matamoros had surrendered to the Revolutionists without a battle. San Louis Potosi had not been taken. The fight lasted 3 days after which the Revolutionists were left in possession of the field. Reinforcements had been sent from Monterey.

New Orleans, 30 Oct.—Later dates have been received from Mexico than telegraphed yesterday. San Louis Potosi had been captured.

The National Guards are organizing throughout the country, to be in readiness to march on the city of Mexico if Vidauri thinks proper.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—It was rumored at Lexington Mo., yesterday that Gov. Reeder had been murdered at St. Joseph, but it is pronounced a hoax. The editor of the Lexington Express says Gov. Reeder has been fighting, but is not injured.

Battle With Pirates. Washington, Oct. 19.—The Navy Department has received advice of an engagement between the U. S. steamer Powhatan and a large fleet of piratical Junks in Hong Kong, which resulted in the destruction of ten war Junks, averaging eighteen guns each, from six to sixty eight pounds. Sixteen smaller Junks escaped. It is thought that between five and six hundred pirates were killed and wounded. The Powhatan had two killed and twelve seriously wounded, including Lieutenant Pagan and Rolands.

New York, Oct. 10.—A wholesale arrest was made by the police last night, (at Taylor's saloon) of disciples of free love. Several respectable females and strong-minded women were lodged in prison. Much excitement in certain quarters has resulted from these arrests.

A fire in State-street last night burnt two women and three children. Two women who escaped were much injured.

Charleston, Oct. 20.—A duel took place near Savannah, last Saturday, between John Chaplin, an ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. Kirk, his brother-in-law. Kirk was killed by the third shot, and Chaplin was slightly wounded.

WOODLAND FEMALE COLLEGE.

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

Vol. 19.—No. 47.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1855.

Whole No. 988

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
at \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square, of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
are.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Spatt, McBurney & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
HAYNE ST.,
CHARESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—ly.

WOODWARD & WHITE
are receiving their supply of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
which they respectfully invite
public attention. Please call.
Jacksonville Ala. Oct. 2, 1855.—6t

J. & J. B. FORNEY,
invite the attention of their cus-
tomers and the public generally to
SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fall & Winter
GOODS,
embracing the newest and most desir-
able styles. Particular attention is re-
served to their unsurpassed variety
of
DRESS FABRICS,
Ladies Cloaks, Talmes,
Bonnets, &c.
Complete assortment of Men's Boy's
Youth's
CLOTHING.
Every other description of MER-
CHANDISE usually kept in this
market.

It is believed that no house in the
country can offer superior inducements,
their stock far surpasses all former
years.
They offer great inducements to cash
prompt buyers, and respectfully request
all from all such, as they are deter-
mined to sell at very low rates.
Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
OFFICE, 120 E. 2d St.,
MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
W. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
any time on the business of the
firm. He will also attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the
Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—ly.

Oxford Female Academy.
The next session of this in-
stitution, under the superin-
tendence of Miss Clementine
Law, will commence on Monday the
1st of October inst.

RATES OF TUITION.
Reading, Writing, &c. : : \$6 00
Elements of Arithmetic, English
Grammar, Geography & Philos-
ophy, : : : : : \$8 00
Algebra, Grammar, History,
Physiology, & Natural His-
tory, : : : : : 12 00
Natural and Mental Philosophy,
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic
and Algebra, : : : : : 16 00
No deduction for lost time, except in
cases of protracted illness.
Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

Notice.
There will be a meeting held on
the 2nd Saturday of November,
at the Court ground at Back-
Benton County Ala. for the
purpose of making resolutions in
respect of organizing a new County,
and other purposes, the citi-
zens of said county are here by
requested to attend said meeting
at L. BEDWELL & others.

Notice.
Whereas my wife Margaret J.
Mason, has let my bed and
board, without any provocation,
this is to notify all persons from
whom she is boarding her-
self, to pay to me as I am deter-
mined to pay her for her contracts
30th. 1855.
BENJ. L. MATISON.

C. C. Porter
Dent Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN,
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State.
Jan. 20, '54.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—ly.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness confided to him in the courts
of Benton and the adjacent counties.
Office, north-east corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 85.—ly.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LUKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practice Law in Benton &
adjoining Counties, and also in the
Supreme Court of the State of Ala.
All business entrusted to his care
will receive prompt attention.
Office, corner room in the Selma
and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Ben-
ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLIC-
ITOR IN CHANCERY,
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—ly.

Whitely & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALA.
WILL attend to all business
confided to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 4, 1854.

W. R. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesga Randolph, &c.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TRINLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1844.—ly.

CLARK & HATCHETT
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION
& Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMKA, ALA.

227 Will store
Cotton for 25 cts.
per bale, for the season, and will at-
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and
other produce sent them.
We will advance Cash, Bagging and
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored
with us.
July 31, 1855.

SALE AND WINTER
Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND
received daily a complete assort-
ment of Staple and Fancy Goods
suitable for all purposes—please
call and look for yourselves.
October 9, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
BAGGING AND ROPING,
For Sale.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
FOR SALE.
Oct. 16.

LIVERY STABLE,
BY WM. RAMEY,
Oct. 22, '55.
Rome, Ga.

LIFE OR DEATH.

A true story of the Virginia Natural
Bridge.

BY ELIUB BURRIT.

The scene opens with a view of
the great Natural Bridge in Vir-
ginia. There are three or four
huts standing in the channel below,
looking up with awe to the vast
arch of unheaven rocks, with the
almighty bridge over the over-
hanging abutments, when the morning
stars sang together. The little
piece of sky spanning those meas-
ureless piers is full of stars although
it is midday. It is almost five
hundred feet from where they stand
upon those perpendicular bulwarks
of limestone, to the key rock of the
vast arch, which appears to them
only the size of a man's hand.

The silence of death is rendered
more impressive by the little stream
that falls from rock to rock down
the channel. The sun is darkened
and the boys have unconsciously
uncovered their heads, as if stand-
ing in the presence chamber of the
Majesty of the whole earth. At
last this feeling begins to wear
away; they begin to look around
them. They see the names of hun-
dreds cut in the limestone abut-
ments. A new feeling comes over
their young hearts, and their knives
are in hand in an instant. What
man has done man can do, is the
watch-word, while they draw their
selves up and carve their names a
foot above those of a hundred last
grown men who had been there
before them.

They are satisfied with this feat
of physical exertion, except one,
whose example illustrates perfectly
the forgotten truth, that there is no
royal road to intellectual eminence.
This ambitious youth sees a name
just above his reach, a name that
shall be green in the memory of
the world when Alexander, Caesar,
and Bonaparte shall rot in oblivion.
It was the name of Washington.
Before he marched with Braddock
to the fatal field he had been there
and left his name a foot above his
predecessors. It was a glorious
thought of a boy to write his name
side by side with that of the great
Father of his Country. He grasps
his knife with a firm hand and
clinging to a little jutting crag,
but as he put his feet and hands
into those gorges, and draws himself
to his full length, he finds himself
a foot above every name chronicled
in that mighty wall. While his
companions are regarding him with
concern and admiration, he cuts his
name in huge capitals, large and
deep, into that flinty album. His
knife is still in his hand, and a
new created aspiration in his heart.

Again he cuts another niche,
and again he carves his name in
large capitals. This is not enough.
Heedless of the entreaties of his
companions, he cuts and climbs
higher. The graduations of his as-
cending scale grow wider apart.
He measures his length at every
gain he cuts. The voices of his
friends grow weaker and weaker
till their words are finally lost on
his ear. He now for the first time
casts a look beneath him. Had
that glance lasted a moment, that
moment would have been his last.
He clings with a convulsive shud-
der to his little niche in the rock.
An awful abyss awaits his almost
certain fall. He is faint with se-
vere exertion, and trembling from
the sudden view of the dreadful
destruction to which he was ex-
posed. His knife is worn half
away to the hilt. He can hear the
voices but not the words of his ter-
ror-stricken companions below.

What a moment! What meagre
chance to escape destruction!—
There is no retracing his steps.
It is impossible to put his hands in
the same niche with his feet, and retain
his hold a moment. His compan-
ions instantly perceive this new
and fearful dilemma, and await his
fall with emotions that freeze their
young blood. He is too high, too
faint, to ask for his father and
mother, his brothers and sisters, to
come and witness or avert his des-
truction. But one of his compan-
ions anticipating his desire. Swift
as the wind he bounds down the
channel, and the main structure
is told upon his father's hearth-
stone.

Minutes of almost eternal length
roll on, and there were hundreds
standing in that rock channel, and
hundreds on the ridge above, all
holding their breath and awaiting
that fearful catastrophe. The
poor boy hears the hum of new
and numerous voices, both above
and below. He can just distin-
guish the tones of his father's voice
who is shouting with all the energy
of despair: William! William!

Don't look down. Your mother
and Henry, and Harriet, are all
there praying for you. Don't you
look down. Keep your eyes
toward the top.

The boy didn't look down. his
eyes are fixed upon a final heaven,
and his young heart on Him who
reigns there—He grasps again his
knife. He cuts another niche, and
another foot is added to the hun-
dreds that remove him from human
help from below. How carefully
he uses his wasting blade. How
anxiously he selects the softest
place in that pier! How he avoids
every flinty grain! How he econom-
izes his physical powers—resting a
moment at each, again he cuts.
How every motion is watch-
ed from below—There stands his
father, mother, and sister, on the
very spot where if he falls, he will
not fall alone.

The sun is half way down the
West. The lad had made fifty
additional niches in the mighty
wall, and now finds himself direct-
ly under the middle of that vast
arch of rock, earth and trees. He
must cut his way in a new direc-
tion to get over this over-hanging
mountain. The inspiration of hope
is dying in his bosom; its vital
heat is fed by the increased shouts
of hundreds perched upon cliffs and
ropes, and others who stand with
ropes in their hands on the bridge
above, or with the ladies below.—
"City gains more must be cut be-
fore the longest rope can reach
him. His wasting blade again
strikes into the limestone.

The boy is emerging painfully
foot by foot, round from under
the lofty arch. Spliced ropes are
ready in the hands of those who
are leaning over the outer edge
of the bridge. Two minutes more
and all will be over. That blade
is worn to the last half inch. The
boy's head reels, his eyes are start-
ing from their sockets. His last
hope is dying in his heart—his
life must hang upon the last gain
he cuts—That niche is his last—
As the last faint gasp he makes,
his knife his faithful knife, falls at
his mother's feet.

An involuntary groan of despair
rises like a death-knell through
the channel below, and is as still
as the grave. At the height of
nearly three hundred feet, the de-
voiced boy lifts his hopeless heart
and closing eyes to commend his
soul to God. "This but a moment
—there!—one foot swings off—he
is reeling—trembling—toppling o-
ver into eternity! Hark! a shout
falls on his ear from above—The
man who is lying with half his
length over the bridge, has caught
a glimpse of the boy's head and
shoulders. Quick as thought the
rope is within reach of the
sinking youth. No one breathes.
With a faint convulsive effort,
the swooning boy drops his arm into
the noose. Darkness comes over
him, with the words God! moth-
er! whispered on his lips, just loud
enough to be heard in heaven. The
rope lifts him out of his last shallow
niche. Not a lip
moves whilst he is dangling over
the fearful abyss, but when a sturdy
Virginian reached down and
draws up the lad, and holds him
up in his arms before the fearful,
breathless multitude, such shout-
ing, such leaping and weeping for
joy, never recovered the ear of human
beings so recovered from the yawning
gulf of eternity.

Correspondence of the Charleston Con-
New York Oct. 20, 1855. The
"Free Love Association" is the all
absorbing topic of conversation.—
The ludicrous incidents which at-
tended its breaking up the other
night, have been voluminously de-
tailed in the papers. So much had
been published about it, that on
Thursday evening there was a tre-
mendous crowd present. But a
friend who had attended previous
meetings, remarked that the mem-
bers were so abashed by the num-
bers who thronged their rooms,
that the proceedings of the Club
were not characterized by the usual
freedom and inouciance. If any
outsider had gone there expect-
ing to see young and pretty
women, he would be egregiously
deceived for all the females that
have yet become members are of
that hard, bony, intellectual and
ancient class, who forbid familiar-
ity by the sternness of their demean-
or and the vinegary aspect of their
look.

So the new theory of pasional
attraction is knocked all of heap.
The managers and authors of this
pretended scandalous "reform"
deny that their project is at all dam-
aged. They announce that future
meetings will be held at the pri-
vate residence of the principal
members, and some of them had

the audacity to invite Mayor Wood
to attend the next gathering, and
see for himself that every thing
was conducted in decency and in
order. The Mayor declined in con-
sequence of prior engagements. It
is even boasted that the Free Lov-
ers will erect a building of their
own, where they can meet and do as
they please in defiance of the po-
lice and public opinion.

Some of the newspapers covertly
attack our Mayor and Municipal
guardians through the covering of
this free love affair. They say that
within a stone's throw of the place
where the free lovers were arrested
are two of the most notorious gam-
bling saloons and several houses of
bad repute in the city, which the
police never think of disturbing.—
It is intimated that among the next
batch of indictments to be found
by the Grand Jury, will be several
"stars" for accepting presents from
the residents of Mercer street,
most of which were given on the
occasion of a recent target excursion.

Capt. Nye will positively give
up his Collins' ship, the Pacific,
on her return to this port. The
reason of his resignation is not
made public. Among the num-
ber of his would be successors,
Capt. Eldridge is mentioned, who
will probably be the man. Capt.
Nye is a rich man, and can afford
to retire. He is a large owner in
the Atlantic docks.

The war in Europe may or may
not be popular in this country, but
it is certainly inuring to our bene-
fit. One or two large houses in
this city have been acting as a-
gents for several foreign govern-
ments, in the purchase of bread-
stuffs and the materials of war.—
Now it seems that England and
France want something more sub-
stantial, and are beginning to distrust
our specie. Wall-street of course
in a flutter, as our banks have none
to spare. The Union to day takes
out three quarters of a million.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG'S VENGEANCE.

I was always fond of dogs.—
Goldsmith in his touching and elo-
quent plea for the dog, where, in
alluding to a sort of mania for dog
killing, which prevailed at the
time of which he speaks, in conse-
quence of an unreasonable apprehen-
sion of hydrophobia; he says,
among other fine things, that the
dog is the only animal which will
leave his own kind voluntarily to
follow man.

It is true, and the truth should
bind man to be the dog's protector
and friend.
The American brig Cecelia,
Capt. Symmes, on one of her voy-
ages, had on board a splendid
specimen of the Newfoundland
breed, named Napoleon; and his
magnificent size and proportions,
his intelligent, broad, white chest,
white feet and white tipped tail,
the rest of his glossy body being
black, made him as beautiful as
his peerless namesake, who, no
doubt, would have been proud to
possess him.

Captain Symmes, however, was
not partial to animals of any kind,
and had an unaccountable and
special repugnance to dogs, as
much so, indeed, as if all his ances-
tors had died of hydrophobia, and
he dreaded to be bitten like his
unfortunate predecessors.

This dislike he one day manifest-
ed in a shocking manner, for Na-
poleon had several times entered
his room, and by wagging of his
great banner of tail, knocked pa-
per and ink off his desk. On the
next occasion the captain seized a
knife and cut half the poor animal's
tail off.

The dog's yell brought his mas-
ter to the spot, and seeing the casu-
lity and the author of it without
a moment's hesitation he felled
Capt. Symmes to the cabin floor
with a sledge hammer blow, which
had it hit the temple, would have
forever prevented the captain from
cutting any more dog's tails.

The result was that Lancaster
was put in irons, from which, how-
ever, he was soon released, Capt.
Symmes partly repented his cruel
deed, on learning that Napoleon
had once saved his owner's life.

The white shark, as all my nau-
tical friends are well aware, is one
of the very largest of sharks. It
averages over twenty, and I have
seen one twenty-seven and a half
feet long. It is generally consid-
ered to be the fiercest and most
formidable of all sharks.

But a few days elapsed after the
catastrophe of poor Napoleon ere
he became the hero of a more thrill-
ing occurrence, the very thought
of which has often filled me with
horror. During the interval the
noble beast was not at all backward

in exhibiting his wrath at the cap-
tain by low growls whenever he
approached.

In vain did his master, fearful
for the life of his dog, essay to
check these signs of his anger.—
Captain Symmes, however, made
the allowance, and offered no fur-
ther harm to him.

One morning, as the captain was
standing on the bowsprit, he lost
his footing and fell overboard the
Cecelia, then running about ten
knots. A "man overboard?" Capt.
Symmes overboard! was the cry,
and all rushed to get out the boat,
as they saw a swimmer striking out
for the brig, which was at once
rounded too, and as they felt espe-
cially apprehensive on account of
the white sharks in those waters,
they regarded his situation with
the most painful solicitude.

By the time the boat touched
the water their worst fears were
realized, for at some distance be-
hind the swimmer, they beheld ad-
vancing upon him the fish most
dreaded in those waters.

Hurry! hurry! men! or we shall
be too late," exclaimed the mate.
"What's that?"

The splash which caused this in-
jury was occasioned by the plunge
of Napoleon into the sea—the no-
ble animal having been watching
the cause of the tumult from the
bow of the vessel. He had notice
of the captain's fall and heard the
shout, and for a few moments had
vented his feelings in deep growls,
as if conscious of the peril of his
late enemy and gratified at it.

His growls, were soon changed
into those whines of sympathy
which so often show the attach-
ment of the dog to man, when the
latter is in danger. At last he
plunged, and rapidly made his way
toward the now nearly exhausted
captain, who, aware of his double
anger, and being but a passable
swimmer, made fainter and fainter
strokes, while his adversary closed
rapidly upon him.

"Pull, boys, for dear life!" was
the shout of the mate, as the boat
now followed the dog, whose huge
limbs propelled him gallantly to
the scene of danger.

Slowly the fatigued swimmer
made his way, and ever and anon
his head sunk in the waves, and
behind him the back of the voraci-
ous animal told what fearful
progress he was making, while
Lancaster, in the bow of the boat,
stood with a knife in his upraised
hand, watching alternately the
captain and his pursuer, and the
faithful animal who had saved his
own life.

There was a fixed look of pale
determination in his face, which
convinced all, that should the dog
become a sacrifice to the shark,
Lancaster would revenge his death
if possible, even at the risk of his
own life.

"Good God! what a swimmer!"
exclaimed the men, who marked
the speed of the splendid animal.—
"The shark will have one or both,
if we don't do our best!"

The scene was of short duration.
Ere the boat could overtake the
dog, the enormous shark had ar-
rived within three ears' length of
the captain and suddenly turned
over on his back, preparatory to
darting on the sinking man and
receiving him in his vast jaws,
which now displayed their rows of
long triangular teeth.

The wild shriek of the captain
announced that the crisis had come.
But now, Napoleon seemed inspi-
red with increased strength had
also arrived, and with a fierce howl
leaped upon the gleaming belly of
the shark, and buried his teeth in
the monster's flesh, while the boat
swiftly neared them.

"Saved! if we are half as smart
as that dog is!" cried the mate, as
all saw the voracious monster shud-
der in the sea, and smarting with
the pain, turn over again, the dog
retaining his hold, and becoming
submerged in the water.

At this juncture the boat ar-
rived, and Lancaster, his knife in
his teeth, plunged into the water
where the captain also had now
sunk from view.

But a few moments elapsed ere
the dog arose to the surface, and
soon after Lancaster with the insen-
sible form of the captain.

"Pull them in and give them an
oar," cried the mate, "for that fel-
low is preparing for another launch.

His orders were obeyed, and the
second onset of the marine mon-
ster was foiled by the mate's splash-
ing water in his eyes, as he came
again, and but a few seconds too
late to snap off the captain's legs
as his body was drawn into the
boat.

Foiled the second time, the shark
passed the boat, plunged, and was
seen no more, but left a track of

blood on the surface of the water,
a token of the severity of the
wound from Napoleon.

The boat was now pulled to-
wards the brig, and not many hours
elapsed before the captain was on
deck again, feeble from his efforts,
but able to appreciate the services
of our canine hero, and most bitter-
ly to lament his cruel act which
had mutilated him forever.

"I would give my right arm,"
he exclaimed, as he patted the
Newfoundland who stood by his
side, "if I could only repair the
injury I have done to that
splendid fellow. Lancaster, you
are avenged, and so is he, and a
most christian vengeance it is,
though it will be a source of grief
to me as long as I live."

REV. W. H. MILBURN.

There has lately been a grand gather-
ing of Publishers and Authors at the
Crystal Palace in New York.—Great
Literary Festival. There were several
speakers and among them Mr. Milburn,
of whose speech the Daily Times says:
"The Clergy" was responded to by
Rev. W. H. Milburn—the bland preach-
er, Mr. Milburn made a very elegant
little speech, in the course of which he
referred, in touching terms, to his af-
fliction.

He said that in the economy of
the Church to which he was attached it
is incumbent upon the ministers, not
only to preach the word, but to circulate
good books. Mr. M. is in the twelfth
year of his ministry; in this space of
time he has travelled more than two
hundred thousand miles in the perfor-
mance of ministerial duties. The training
of the Western preacher commences in
the saddle. Mounted upon a noble
steed, the best he can procure—with
limbs encased in leggings, and head sur-
mounted by a straw hat, the young
itinerant rides from place to place, not
duty calls. Dismounting at the door
of the first convenient log-cabin—nicely
adjusting upon his arm his saddlebags
crammed with books—a little rush-b-
ottomed chair for a pulpit—he labors with
the few who are drawn together by his
ministry. Then his books are distribut-
ed. The Methodist, from the very first,
therefore, have been the book publish-
ers of the West. [Applause.] Hence
their relation to "the trade" is more in-
timate than might be supposed. They
are a kind of two edged sword that cuts
both ways. But their pay is small.—
They rejoice with exceeding great joy,
if they succeed in obtaining one-half of
their average allowance of \$1000. After
humorous allusions to his own expe-
rience, Mr. Milburn rebuked himself
for the attempt to say anything at a lit-
erary festival—a man who could not
read! Time was, when he was able to
read; now he could not. Not that he
had ever possessed the power of trans-
ferring ideas by the line, by the word,
by the sentence, from the page to the
mind. That privilege had been denied
him. His reading had been but the
child's perpetual spelling. With the
saddled brow, with hand on cheek,
with finger on eye, with veined sweat rolling
down the face, with scorching tears start-
ing from tortured eyes—these had been
his infirmities. But in the midst of all
he had found Learning his own exor-
ding great reward. He had struggled
thus for twenty years. In that space of
time he had learned the riches of his
mother tongue from the pages of Shak-
spear's dictionary—had studied elo-
quence from the pages of Milton—had
reaped knowledge from the light giving
mind of Homer—and like solitary Bar-
timus, had delighted to hear the words,
if he could not see the face of the Son
of Man. He magnified the position and
office of the seller of a book. It was
said of Wolfe, as he floated upon the
St. Lawrence the evening before he met
his death upon the plains of Abraham,
that he said of Gray's "Elegy": "I would
rather have the reputation of being the
author of that work than to be the con-
queror of Quebec." and so, to para-
phrase the sentiment, Mr. Milburn would
rather have been the author of the
Shak's Book (turning to Mr. Irving,
amidst great applause) than to have ac-
chieved any other work; or to have
been known as the author of that noble
Ode, commencing:

"The groves were God's first Temple!"
(turning to Mr. Bryant,) than to have
the highest earthly honor. Had these
been his, gladly would he have worn
this badge of pain, (drawing a shade
over his eyes,) and have worn it as a
crown of triumph."

A violent Know Nothing of Athens,
in speaking of the Southern elections
said—"There are two things I am and
have ever been opposed to—the De-
mocracy and the Devil!" and went to say
that "the Democracy had rather go him
this time."

A democrat friend standing by said
"if you continue on with Sam, your
other enemy the Devil will soon have
you in the same fix."

MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK
—We learn from a letter from Knox-
ville, under date of the 3rd inst.,
addressed to H. H. Hubbard, Esq.,
President of the Central Bank of this
city, that Mr. J. L. King, President of
the Miners and Manufacturers' Bank of
Knoxville, has recently returned from
Philadelphia with funds sufficient to re-
deem the entire circulation of this Bank,
the notes of which have, for some time
past, been rejected. This will be good
news to the holders of these notes.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce **Wm. J. Willis**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce **A. B. Littlejohn**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce **Wm. L. Pounds**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce **JAMES GOBER, Esq.**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.
We are authorized to announce **JOHN A. DEARMON**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN**, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

Now is the time to Subscribe.

We proposed in our paper a short time since, to receive subscriptions during the term of the Circuit Court, at two dollars payable at the end of the year. That proposition is now renewed for an indefinite period; and we ask our friends to bear the fact in mind, that this is one dollar cheaper, at the end of the year than any other paper is offered in the County.

Our Legislature is in session—Congress meets next Monday two weeks—the European war is in full blast—trouble is brewing and civil war threatened on the slavery question in Kansas besides many other source of intensely interesting intelligence to the people, which can only be learned through the newspapers, which make the present an important and favorable time to subscribe. Send on your names, and our paper shall be promptly forwarded upon the terms above indicated.

We ask our present patrons to interest themselves in procuring other names for us. We are so intensely engaged in endeavoring to discharge our whole duty to them here, that we have no time to go out. Besides, know-nothing papers are being established all over the State, and unparalleled exertions used to give them circulation. Their pernicious political influence ought to be counteracted; and there is no better antidote to the poison, than the free and extensive circulation of democratic papers.

We have not yet received any account of the organization of the Legislature, the election of officers, &c. If received in time we will send it out to our readers on Wednesday or Thursday morning in an extra Republican.

The editor of the American Eagle threatens to "stop the talk" on us. We suppose to avert so great a calamity, we had better stop first.

And the editor of the Sunny South has gone south—we feel no disposition to take advantage of his absence.

We invite especial attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Ray. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the facts, that he is a young man of estimable social qualities, an excellent workman, of steady and industrious habits, and prompt and pectual in the fulfillment of his promises. His work is of the most fashionable and durable character, and made up according to the latest and best improvements of his art. He richly merits, and we hope will receive a liberal patronage. Give him a call, and prove that you have a discriminating taste, and an eye to economy, by having clothes made up both to fit and last; while at the same time you generously encourage home industry.

We publish the following as a specimen of what we frequently receive of late, by letter and verbally, to show in what estimation the effort to break down the Republican is held by the democratic party generally in the county. The author of the letter is one of our best citizens and firmest democrats; and we assure him, and the many others, who have come to our aid with words of encouragement and favor, and substantial patronage, of our lasting gratitude and increased efforts to be worthy of their confidence and kindness.

HURRAH FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. JAMES F. GRANT.
Dear Sir:—Looking upon the Republican as being one of the standard bearers of the Democratic party for the last 15 years, and seeing that there are other types seeking its down fall, consider me one of the Republican's friends—send me your paper—you know my place of address.
Nov. 8th, 1855.

The report of the County Treasurer and Commissioners will be found in today's paper, from which it will be seen that there was a deficiency in the treasury, which prevented the payment of the expenses of the court, except Grand Jurors. For this deficiency, the present efficient board of Commissioners is not to blame, and they will doubtless provide against it as soon as possible.

To the Commissioner's Court for Benton County now in session.
Gentlemen:

Agreeably to your request I submit to your body, the following statement:
Amount of funds in the county Treasury, as per report to Grand Jury, Oct. 19th, 1854, \$249.24, against this amount there were claims registered, but not presented for payment amounting to \$123.82, amount paid Grand Jurors since said report \$118.95, Treasurer's commissions on said \$118.95 at 8 per cent, \$5.94, leaving in my hands a balance of fifty-three cents.
You will observe that the entire expenses of the last session of our Circuit Court, remains unpaid except the Grand Jury as above shown. I think two of the Grand Jurors still hold their tickets.
Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD,
T. B. C.

We have examined the Treasurer's Record, and find his statement correct as above. In further corroboration of the above facts we refer to the following extract from the report of the last Grand Jury as recently published in the "Sunny South." Showing a balance then remaining in his hands of \$125.42 cents which has since been paid off except 53 cents.

"We further report, that on examination of our county Treasury, we find from the amount of monies come to the hands of the Treasurer, and disbursements made by him, for which he has vouchers, there is a balance in his hands amounting to two hundred and forty-nine dollars, and twenty four cents.—Against this amount now in the Treasury there are claims registered to the amt of \$123.80, which deducted from the above amt of \$249.24, leaves a balance in the Treasury of \$125.42 cents which is subject to claims as presented.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
D. M. WALKER,
CALEB G. MORGAN,
ROBERT MCCAIN,
T. J. EMBREY.

Commissioners.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The steamer Baltic has arrived at New York, bringing one week's later news from Europe.
The money market is more stringent, and the Bank of England has advanced the rate to 6 percent, and on long bills to 7 per cent. There is great alarm in commercial circles, and a panic is feared.

The War.

The Allied expedition has captured Kenebaum, an important position on the North side of the river Dnieper, and are advancing to concentrate their lines from Eupatoria. Kenebaum Kertsch and Baidar, to cut off the Russian forces. Laman and Palmagena, in the Straits of Kertsch, have destroyed the advance posts.

The Allies are within five leagues of Pak-li Siera the Russians are retiring. Liprandi is intending to defend the line of Belbec, and a battle is anticipated there.

The North side of Sebastopol has been placed in a condition to support the siege.

The restrictive measures of the Bank of France are telling on almost every branch of trade.

The Rothschilds are about to establish an Austrian bank of credit with a capital of sixty millions.

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.

The Russians attacked Kait but were repulsed with a loss of 4000.

The Czar has issued a Ukase for the enrollment of militia—twenty-eight men in every thousand souls. In Sicily bands of armed men are collecting, and troops have been sent against them.

It is reported that Egypt is about to prohibit the export of Corn.

Taman and Phanyona, on the Straits of Kertsch, had been destroyed. The advance posts of the allies were within five leagues of Batski Sarai.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA—MORE GOLD.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Star of the West has arrived with \$1,000,000 in specie. Her passengers were detained nine days on the Isthmus, in consequence of political troubles. The war in Central America was assuming a serious aspect. Walker attacked and captured Granada on the 14th ult.—The town previously had been almost deserted. On the 22nd ult., a treaty of peace had been formally ratified with the Commandant of the government forces and the Transit Company. The steamer San Carlos, with the passengers of the Star of the West, was fired into on the 5th ult. by the Government forces near Lake Nicaragua and a lady and child were killed and the boat damaged. On the 19th ult. the Government troops made a murderous attack on the returning Californians at Virgin Bay, killing four and wounding eight.

STILL LATER BY THE ARAGO.

New York, Nov. 6.—The steamer ship Arago is in the Harbor below with four days later intelligence from Europe. She sailed from Havre the 24th ult.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Cotton is dull and unsettled. Prices have declined 1-3d. Sales for the three business days 42,000 bales.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The capture of Kinburn is confirmed. A squadron of steamers lies at the mouth of the Dnieper commanding the entrance to Nicolaieff and Ocheron.

The cholera is raging terribly at Madrid.

The Russians blew up the fortifications of Oczakoff on the 18th. The Allies landed 30,000 troops on the peninsula of Lendra the morning of the departure of Kinburn. Their destination was unknown.

Sir William Molesworth, an English Statesman, died on the 22d. Another bread demonstration was made at Hyde Park on Sunday the 21st.

There is nothing important from the Crimea.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Gardner, American, is elected Governor of Massachusetts by 10,000 majority.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The returns from New York are favorable to the Americans.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The returns are scattering. About 90 towns give Headly, for Secretary of State, 2000 plurality, showing an American gain.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS Nov. 6.—The Know Nothings have carried the city by a large majority. The result in the State is not ascertained but the chances are fair for the Americans.

Terrible Rail-road Accident.

St. Louis, November 2.—An excursion train of fourteen cars, celebrating the opening of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City, went into the Gasconade River—the bridge breaking. Only one car was left on the bank. The locomotive made a complete somersault. Hudson E. Bridges, the President, and Mr. O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer, and other officers of the company, were on the engine and all killed, except Mr. Bridges who miraculously escaped. Eighteen persons are known to be killed and many wounded—some fatally. The cars were precipitated 30 feet, and lay in the river a perfect wreck. Among the killed are Rev. Mr. Ballard, E. C. Blackburn and Henry Chouteau.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The intelligence is startling in this respect—that it shows the pressure on the financial affairs of western Europe to be altogether unrelieved by the extraordinary measures taken heretofore by the Banks of England and France, and they have now to choose between the general bankruptcy of the trading world, and the suspension of cash payments. The rate of interest cannot be indefinitely raised. It has now reached the verge of panic; and if the drain of coin is not stopped by the last movement, there is little hope of a remedy short of suspension.

To this country such an event is more of a bugbear than a serious calamity. It will release gold from its imprisonment, and will tend rather to increase than diminish prices. But the shock to credit will in the first instance be severe, and it will require some nerve to save the banks of the United States from following so contagious an example as the suspension of the principal moneyed institutions of England and France.—*Char. Murray.*

Appearance of the Arctic Navigators.

The N. Y. Tribune says: A northern latitude is eminently conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned arctic navigators yesterday would unavoidably lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone. His little body was wrapped in multitudinous layers of flannels and skins, and over all was drawn a tight worsted shirt, so that his person was of almost Falstaffian proportions. The doctor looked quite dandy in the face, and altogether his arctic sojourn seemed to agree with him wonderfully well.

FREE SOIL PROCEEDINGS IN KANSAS.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat says, the returns from twenty-two precincts gives Reeder for Congress 1,935 votes. There were still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought his vote would exceed 3,000. The election passed off peaceably, and no persons were permitted to vote unless they had of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. The Free Soilers are getting up documents wherewith to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. They profess to be able to prove that there were only four pro-slavery voters at Franklin, while Whitfield received 61 votes there; that out of 200 votes cast for Whitfield at Wyandotte only 30 were legal; that out of 230 cast at Osawattamie, not

over 50 were legal; that at Baptist Mission, which gave Whitfield over 100 votes, there were but 17 legal voters, and only 13 of them cast ballots; and in fine, that not 1,000 legal votes were cast for Whitfield throughout the whole Territory.—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention had been chosen.—They will form a State Constitution for Kansas, and apply for admission into the Union. Mr. Reeder will be the bearer of the Constitution and petition to Washington.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Federal Union of yesterday we learn that both branches of the Legislature assembled at the Capitol on Monday morning, at ten o'clock A. M. In the Senate, the result of election for the presiding officer was on the first ballot: For David J. Bailey, 65 votes. Andrew J. Miller, 34, blank, 1. The election for Secretary of the Senate resulted as follows on the first ballot: W. P. Colquitt, of Muscogee, 73 votes, L. J. Glenn of Fulton, 34, blank, 1. J. T. Willson of DeKalb, was elected Messenger, and Mr. Alfred, of Pickens, Door Keeper.

In the House, the election for Speaker was as follows, on the first ballot: Hon. William H. Stiles, of Chatham, 91, Mr. Millidge, 47, blank, 4, Mr. Irwin (no candidate) 1. Mr. Oslin, of Cobb, was elected Messenger, and Mr. Morris of Floyd, Door Keeper.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident occurred on the Georgia Central Road on Wednesday afternoon, the particulars of which are communicated to the Savannah Evening Courier, by the messenger of HARDEN'S Express Company:

A freight train from Macon had reached two miles and a half below Station 13, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded with fearful violence. The cause of the explosion has not as yet been examined fully, and the death of those immediately aware of the facts renders it difficult to ascertain. The locomotive was thrown forward by the force of the explosion forty feet in advance of the point where the boiler burst, and there plunged crosswise.

The Engineer named Kelly, (a Pennsylvanian, and who had recently come upon the road,) was instantly killed, as was also the fireman. An eye witness stated that the body of the engineer was blown literally high into the air, and it is further said, that the dead body of the fireman was found upon the rear-most car of the train—fearful proofs of the awful violence of the sudden blow, which hurled them into eternity. The brakesman on the tender was most severely scalded. He was in a most critical state on last accounts.

The locomotive is a complete wreck. It will be considerable loss to the company, but this is of little importance when compared with the loss of life by so sudden and terrible a calamity.

The names of the sufferers by this accident are as follows: Merrill and Kelly, engineer, fireman, Barnes; brakesman, Michael Shenahan.

The damage to the road is estimated to amount to \$7,000—the track is torn up for the extent of one hundred and fifty feet. We also learn that it is the opinion of Mr. Bradley, the Superintendent, that the accident was the result of the carelessness or ignorance of the engineer. The accident occurred at two o'clock, P. M., and that the engine was one of Baldwin's make, and five years old.

It is worthy of remark that this is the first time an accident of this kind has ever occurred upon the Central Rail Road.

PANTALOONS WITHOUT SUSPENDERS.

Prof. LaBorde, of South Carolina College, in his recent work on Physiology says:

At the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, sun men, especially in this city, have thought they would prove pantaloons can be worn without suspenders. The men now strut their chests with their pantaloons slightly buttoned, side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view thereof it is the same in both cases; pressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of development, deformity, disease and premature death. The New York Phenological Journal says:—"As we walk the streets of our city, we see scores of boys from twelve to sixteen years old with their pants buckled very tight around their disconnected bodies, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dyspeptic, pale-faced, puny apologetic for men."

It is rumored that Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, received a dispatch from Mr. Symour, our Minister at the Russian Court, notifying him of an extraordinary diplomatic appointment to the United States. The person thus selected is known in the diplomatic world for more than ordinary ability, besides having possessed the confidence of the deceased Emperor. He comes clothed with the highest diplomatic power known to the Russian court.

Walter Savage Landor on the Fall of Sebastopol.

In a late letter on the fall of Sebastopol, Walter Savage Landor writes as follows:

"Sebastopol fallen! No, no, Sebastopol is not fallen yet. Soon it must be for what upon earth can withstand such allies as England and France, such allies as Valor and Perseverance? We may safely trust them; quite as safely as we can trust Austria; though Lord John Russell, with many another Lord and John thinks otherwise. Our only danger now is that peace may be precipitated. Men rushing for places on the upper seats of the House of Commons care little what they tread upon. They wear slippery shoes, which often have betrayed them; yet they are fearless of falling, well remembering that it has happened before, and they have scrambled up again. I wish our Ministers would show themselves to be more honest, patriotic and energetic than their opponents. At present there is hardly a pin to choose between the parties.—Unless there be found, on one side or the other, a stout and bold leader, I hope the announcement be true that the Emperor of the French has not waited a moment for the resolutions of the irresolute—has not consulted their counsels but has ordered his general in the Crimea to grant the Czar no terms, until the abandonment of that territory by his forces, after their surrender. Formerly it would have been thought ignominious that England should act a secondary part; but at present no ignominy of much weight can be superimposed on her. Has she not trucked to Austria? Has she not permitted Austria to seize and occupy the richest provinces of the Ottoman empire? Has she not pressed upon the Sultan the necessity of submitting to this forfeiture—this disgrace? Has she not stood between him and his dying enemy, shaking the Austrian eagle in his face, and breaking up the road that leads to Ismail? Has she not declared that she desires no diminution of the Czar's power or territory, and that she would never wound his honor? Has she not abstained from inflicting on Odessa what he inflicted on Sinope? But, forsooth, there was private property in Odessa, which might, peradventure, be injured. No, sir, there was no private property in Odessa; all in Odessa, all in Russia is the Czar's. Was there nothing of the English merchant? Probably there was much. A reason the more for consuming a city fed by traitors. We now possess the means of doing it by our projectiles. It may be forbidden, by high authority, to employ them; but the public voice will shake down the highest authority that interposes here. If there be any man, among us or over us, who fastened a drag on the wheel of that artillery which now at last has crushed Sebastopol, if there be any minister, or adherent, or councillor of the Crown who betrayed its secrets, and announced its resolution to the conspiring courts abroad, he must have looked a little sheepish when the Emperor of the French, whom so few years ago he disdained to notice as an exile, patronized him solemnly and graciously in his places of the Tuilleries, of Versailles, and of St. Cloud. I pass over these men and these events, hastening to read aright the prophetic words of Kossuth. He never has deceived, and has been deceived once only; it was in believing that a brave man could not be a traitor. He shows us clearly that there can be no peace with Russia, until we deprive her of that power by which she committed the aggression against which we and our allies have been contending. Never more must she equip a single ship in the harbors of the Euxine. This being enforced, Turkey will spontaneously comply with the same conditions.

"Impossible it could be ignorance, it must be treachery and treason, which induced the English Minister to await the award of Austria. This was done even after the Czar had declared in the face of Europe, that his interests and Austria's were the same. Is it creditable that all our statesmen, in office and out, should be ignorant of the treaty which unites them? The question is, whether nations shall be slaves or not; whether rulers shall have, or shall not have, unlimited and irresponsible power. The people of England, the people of France, the people of Spain, the people of Italy, the people of Hungary, the people of Poland, stand on one side; on the other 500 villages and Forts, in the two assembly rooms (one above stairs, the other below) dross; all in dross, and all drossing and cutting, and drossing and cutting hands, and down the middle and back again the bonzer of Prussia, the padded pageant of Austria, the lately crowned and more lately kicked Czar, the empty bomb-shell of Naples, a pot-bellied Hope in miraculous partition, and two Queens of Spain (requiring no epithet) struggling and squalling at their hands being tied behind them. Such is the spectacle of the world, and of the dust upon it by which our eyes are blinded."

The Overthrow of Know-Nothingism in Pennsylvania.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania (says the Louisville Courier) is significant. It seals the fate of know-nothingism in that State. There, Native Americanism has always had a strong hold on the hearts of the people, but, utterly disgusted at the corruption, wickedness and rottenness of the new organization, the original Native Americans have, almost en masse, opposed it sternly and earnestly.

In order to fully appreciate the extent of the victory, which has been achieved, it should be remembered that the Canal Commissioner, the most important office to be filled, the whigs, republicans and know-nothings each had separate and distinct candidates. Seeing under this state of affairs that defeat was certain, a conference was had, a bargain was at once struck by the managers, and all their energies concentrated on one candidate, Nicholson, all the other candidates declining. This trick, however, would not win. The integrity of the people triumphed over the machinations of political tricksters.

From St. Joseph Cycle Extra, Oct. 23. STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—TREASON IN KANSAS.

To the people of Missouri:—A secret civil military organization exists in our neighboring territory, formed to war upon our institutions and to militate against our lives, our interests and our hopes. A Mr. P. Laughlin, a Kentuckian, and a member of the secret society with danger to his life, has made the following expose, which we give in his own words:

"There are arms accumulated in abundance in Lawrenceville and in the territory furnished by an organization in Boston, which has also forwarded \$100,000 in cash, to be used for the purpose of making Kansas a free State. This northern secret society is prepared to resort to violence to carry out its purposes, in case all other means fail. It proclaims the Union, a bagatelle and a farce, and the confederacy not worth preserving. A house built at Lawrence by the Emigrant Aid Society in Massachusetts; and the principal hotel of the place, is a fortress in itself, with port holes and all the requisites for offensive and defensive warfare.

"A box marked dry goods, and directed to Dr. Robertson, agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, was opened in my presence, and was filled with the arms and munitions of war. The leading men of this secret Northern society are directing and governing the popular mind with a view to war. They proclaim that slavery shall not exist in Kansas, and boast of having run off three negroes from Missouri and sent them to Canada.

"The object of the society, as openly promulgated to the members, is to war upon the institutions of the South. They declare that color is no bar to perfect liberty and equality, so far as the whites are concerned. The society is organized on a military basis, draws on religion as the spur and the incentive to action. According to the constitution, the members are bound to muster, in fact oath bound, whenever called upon for active service. I was introduced to the Executive Committee of Gov. Reeder, and recommended by him as a worthy member, and left it only when I found I could not commune with it without being guilty of treason.

"A resolution was offered on the 6th of September to the following effect: That every reliable freesoiler be provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols and a sabre, to come when called upon by his superior officer. That he should go and use his arms for the rescue of any one committing under the jurisdiction of the present laws of the territory.—For the truth of the above I am willing to vouch for on oath.

P. LAUGHLIN.
From the above it will be observed that the crisis has at last reached its height in Kansas. That open resistance to the laws is mediated by Northern disunionists. How long will proslavery men submit to a secret organization whose basis is treason to the government, the constitution and the Union.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Weldon on the 24th instant, says quite a mysterious affair occurred in Portsmouth on Sunday night last. So far as circumstantial evidence goes, it seems that an interesting lad, aged about 14 years, and son of Samuel Bains, house carpenter, was seen on the streets by several persons about 7 o'clock in the evening apparently enjoying perfect health. About 11 o'clock the same night, it was reported that he had died very suddenly.—The next day, owing to some remarks made by the father, suspicion was aroused that the boy had been foully dealt with; and that the unnatural father had committed the foul deed. It was at once resolved to disinter the body, which resolution was carried into effect, and on Monday an inquest was held by the Coroner. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased, William Bains, came to his death by foul means, and from a blow inflicted by some unknown person. Circumstantial evidence pointed so plainly to the father as the perpetrator of the cruel deed, that the Mayor issued a warrant for his arrest, and he is now in jail. The affair has created quite an excitement in the town.

Hints to Husbands.

There is an article about in the papers entitled "Golden Rules for Wives," which enjoins upon the ladies a rather abject submission to their husbands' will and whims. Iron rules not golden ones, we should call them. But the art of living together in harmony is a very difficult task, and instead of counting the wrongs of the author of the rules afore said, we offer the following, as the substance of what a wife likes in a husband. Fidelity is her heart's prey, and most just demand. The act of unfaithfulness is a true tie that bound her heart to his, and the tie can never more exist. The first place in her husband's affections no true wife can learn to do without. When she loses that, she has lost her husband; she is a widow, and has to endure the pangs of bereavement intensified by the presence of the living, valiation of New York City

mummy in the house, reminding her loss in the most painful manner. A woman likes her husband in those qualities which distinguish such as strength, courage, judgment. She wants her husband to be wholly a man. She cannot love one whom she cannot respect, believe in and rely on.

A wife dearly likes to have her husband stand high in the respectability of his community in which they live. She likes to be thought by her fortunate woman in having her husband as she has. She has the respectable, the clean looking, the good appearance generally, which, it is said, carry this to some husband's we know are usually complaisant in yielding front door ambition of their wife a good husband will like to see his wife in that respect as far as possible out sacrificing greater objects.

Perfect sincerity a wife expects least has a right to expect, from her husband. She desires to know the state of the case, however it may be concealed from the world. It is heart and wounds her pride to find that her husband has not confided in her. A man may consult his wife on almost any subject it is due to her that he should do so. It is glad to be consulted.

Above most other things, a wife from her husband appreciates a great majority of wives lead a more and anxious toll. With no able anguish, and peril to their lives they become mothers. They require incessant care. Fanny Fern, in that chapter of "Hall" which depicts with such truth a mother's agonizing And besides her maternal cares, the queen regent of a household. She has to think and plan for every body. If, in all her labors, she feels that she has her husband's sympathy and gratitude; if he helps where a man can help a woman, notices her efforts, applauds her and allows for deficiencies—al But to endure all this, and yet appreciating world, or glances from whom she toils and bears bitter.

A wife likes her husband to all due respect in the presence she cannot endure to be reproached by him when others are present. Indeed, it is most wrong thus to put his wife to shame. cannot help secretly admiring of the French woman who, her husband had so wronged her ever again to utter a word, and years lived in the house a man. We admire her submission, not her mode of manifesting her land's own most profound respect for their wives, for their wives are the mothers of their children. No slightest claim to the character of a man, who is not more servile to his wife than to any man. We refer here to the capriciousness, not to its forms, kindness and justice in little things. A wife likes her husband to consider. Unexpected kindness solicited favors touch her heart; she appreciates the softened tone of voice; she enjoys the gift brought, a distance, and everything which comforts her husband and her good.

Husbands, reflect upon this. Your wife has confided her happiness to you. You can make her happy, if you are kind and wise, you can make it unspeakably wretched if you are ignorant and short-sighted. The contest between husbands and wives is this: Which shall do the most for the other.

A terrible tragedy occurred Monday, Nov. 6, a few days ago, known by the name of Auburn. Two slave men into a house street promising to turn them North for the sum of \$700 each. They then paid him this sum, and then closely concealed for a day and then administered poison, who had paid him the money, to his death. The police, after a long search, finally succeeded in procuring the body of the negro, and arrested him, who, on his way to the lock-up, died in a large quantity of strychnine.

Of the Messilla valleys.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and fertility of the Messilla Paso valleys, grapes, peaches, as fine as any raised in the States, are grown here; better roots even superior. Cattle can be raised on the sides—the bottoms being fertile. When filled up by an irrigation, New Mexico will be a State. Along this valley mines of lead, copper and waiting to be opened; the veins in the Organ mountains of the Messilla valley being as those of Mexico. These have been examined by the geologist Parke's survey, and will be opened up. In fine this country waits for some public spirit of travel to be opened up to it one of the most fertile and wealthy of the first settlers.

The Rothschilds, according to their own estimates \$700,000,000 in property, exclusive of real estate, and at least as much more in investments and other sources of wealth, valuation of New York City

To the memory of an only daughter
Ann Virginia E. Lassiter who
died in the City of Rome Ga. Au-
gust 9th, 1855. aged seven years.

A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled;
A gentle heart, that throbbed but
now

With tenderness and love,
Has hushed its weary throbbings
here.

To throb in bliss above,
Yes, to the home where angels are,
Her trusting soul has fled,
And yet we bend above her tomb
With tears, and call her dead,
We call her dead, but ah! we know
She dwells where living waters flow.

We miss thee from our home, dear
one

We miss thee from thy place,
Oh! life will be so dark without
The sunshine of thy face.
We wait for thee at eve's sweet
hour

When stars begin to burn,
We linger in our cottage porch
To look for thy return;
But vainly for thy coming stay,
We list through all the hours—
We only hear the wind's low voice
That murmurs through the flowers.

And the dark rivers solemn hymn
Sweeping among the woodland
dim.

The birds are singing their sweet
notes yet
Above our cottage door,
We sigh to hear them singing now
Since heard by thee no more;
The sunshine and the trembling
leaves.

The blue o'er arched sky,
The music of the wandering winds
That float in whispers by—
All speak in tender tones to me
Of all life's parted hours and thee.

We do not see thee now, dear one,
We do not see thee now,
But even when the twilight breeze
Steals o'er my lifted brow,
We hear thy voice upon our ears
In murmurs low and soft,
I hear thy words of tenderness
That I have heard so oft;
And on my wounded spirit falls
A blessing from above,
That whispers, 'tho' thy life is o'er,
We have not lost thy love.

Ab! no thy heart in death grown
cold
Still loves us with a love untold.

No need of fame's proud voice for
thee,
No need for earthly fame,
Thou art enshrined in our fond
hearts.

And that is all the same;
Ay full of faith, and trust, & hope,
We tread life's troubled sea,
Till the last troubling wave of time
Shall bear our souls to thee—
To thee, oh! it will be so sweet,
With all our sins forgiven,
To mingle with our loved and lost
In our sweet home in heaven,
To spend with all the blessed above
An endless life of perfect love.

J. S. L.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At his residence in this
County, on the 5th ult. PRESLEY
SELF, exact age not known, supposed
to be about 100. He had during his
long life borne the character of an honest,
useful and worthy citizen; and had
for about 50 years been an acceptable
member of the Baptist Church. He ap-
peared to have no special disease, and
died, apparently without suffering pain.
His appearance to be one of the very few
and rare cases of natural death.

DIED—At the residence of Sarah
Jones, Walker Co. Ga. on the 28th
ult. Dr. SREXCEA F. SKELTON, son of
A. Skelton, of this County. The dec'd
was in the 28th year of his age at the
time of his death. In early life he made a
profession of religion, and became a
member of the Methodist E. Church.—
He died perfectly in his senses, and
perfectly resigned and happy for some
time previous.

Pretty Women.—A pretty woman
is one of the "institutions" of
the country—an angel in dry
goods and glory. She makes sun-
shine, blue sky, Fourth of July,
and happiness wherever she goes.
Her path is one of delicious roses,
perfume, and beauty. She is a
sweet poem, written in rare curls
and choice calico, and good prin-
ciples. Men stand up before her
as so many admiration points, to
melt into cream, and then butter.
Her words float round the ear, like
music, birds of Paradise, or the
chimes of Sabbath bells. Without
her society would lose its truest
reliance, and young men the very
best of comforts and company. Her
influence and generosity restrain
the vicious, strengthen the weak,
raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the
heathen, and strengthen the faint-
hearted. Wherever you find the
virtuous woman, you also find pleas-
ant firesides, bouquets, clean clothes,
order good living, gentle hearts,
piety, music, light, and model "in-
stitutions" generally. She is the
flower of humanity, a very Venus
in dimity, and her inspiration is
the breath of Heaven.

What is a friend?—A rich says a
friend is one who jumps down and puts
on the drag when he finds you are go-
ing down hill too fast.

NIEPCE, the co-laborer of Da-
guerre, has after years of study
and experience, succeeded in al-
most perfecting the art, which his
associate discovered. "I have be-
gun" says he "with re-producing
in the camera obscura, colored en-
gravings, the artificial and natural
flowers, and lastly, dead nature,
a doll dressed in stuffs, of different
colors, and always trimmed with
gold or silver lace. I have obtained
all the colors, and what is more
extraordinary and curious, the gold
and silver are depicted with their
metallic lustre, and rock crystal,
porcelain and alabaster, are depic-
ted with the lustre natural to them.

Construction of the Earth.
A writer in the Scientific American,
after examining all the various theories
concerning the structure of the earth,
endorses the conclusion that the world
is one mass or globe of mixed metals,
of which the mere crust has become rusted,
or of earthly form; the outer rind, as it
were, preventing any rapid combination
taking place with the metallic surface,
five or six miles below the surface of the
dry land. Eruptions from volcanoes, he
thinks, are produced by the sea getting
down to the metallic surface through
some fissure in the earth's crust; decom-
position of the water then takes place;
fire, flame and steam causing eruption.

WANTED.
An active honest Man in each
section of the state, to take orders
for sample for VELPAUS MAG-
NETIC AGENTS To active men
a salary of \$800 per year, and a
small commission will be paid.—
"Salary payable Monthly."
For particulars address DR. M.
VELPAU, 42 1-2 Broadway, New
York, enclosing stamp to pre-pay
answer.

Notice this.
Col. John D. Hoke has possession
of Notes and accounts due me
and is authorized to receive and
receipt, for me during my absence.
All who are indebted to me will
please call on him and pay at least
a part, as strict necessity will re-
quire me to make some collection.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Nov. 13 1855. T. J.

**FASHIONABLE
TAILORING.**
JOHN RAY,
Respectfully informs his friends and
the public generally, that he continues
the Tailoring business, at his shop on
the east side of the public square, one
door north of the Post Office. He is
prepared to execute work in his line,
in the newest, most fashionable and du-
rable style; and promises his patrons to
give them the most perfect satis-
faction in every particular.
Jacksonville, Nov. 13, '55. T. J.

**POSTPONED
Sheriff Sale.**

By virtue of one execution, is-
sued from the Circuit Court of Ben-
ton County and to me directed, in
favor of A. H. Miller and against
Maria Nipper. I will sell to the
highest bidder for cash, before the
court house door in the Town of
Jacksonville on the first Monday
in December next the following
described land to-wit: as much of
Fraction B, of s. 5, township 15,
as lies north of Tallasseechatchee
creek, containing 45 acres; also
the south west fourth of south east
fourth of sec. 32, township 14,
range 6, levied on as the property
of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.
A. BROWN, Suf.
Nov. 13 1855.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons indebted to the es-
tate of William Barr dec'd, upon
which letters of Administration
with the will annexed were grant-
ed to the undersigned by the Pro-
bate Court of Benton County, on
the 12th day of Nov. 1855. All
persons indebted to said Estate by
note or account are requested to
settle the same without delay; and
all those having claims against said
estate will present them legally au-
thenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law or they will be
barred.

Wm. KENEDY Adm'r.
with the will annexed.
Nov. 13 1855.

**LATE ARRIVAL
Of Fall & Winter
GOODS.**

R. M. DICKSON,
HAS recently received from New
York and Philadelphia, an exten-
sive and well selected stock of Staple
and Fancy Goods suitable to the Fall
& Winter seasons, embracing every variety
usually called for in this market, con-
sisting of

Ladies Dress Goods,
Also Cloths, Casimires, Satti-
nets, &c., and a fine stock of READY
MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Crocery and Glass Ware,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware, Nails and Castings.
A general assortment of

Groceries,
and a fine article of Tobacco.
All of which were purchased upon rea-
sonable terms, and will be sold in like
manner to punctual and cash customers.
Great inducements offered those who
wish to purchase for cash. Please
give us a call.
Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 30, 1855.

No. 12
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDI-
NARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM
OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

H. G. FARRELL'S
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

Never in my life have I had so much
pleasure, in doing any thing as in giving
this certificate to the world, and I hope
it may be the cause of thousands of my
fellow-creatures being relieved from that
dreadful disease, rheumatism. My wife
has been afflicted with it for twenty
years, most of the times suffering excru-
ciating pains in every part of her body.—
Having no appetite whatever, she was
reduced to almost a skeleton. So violent
were the pains that she seldom
could sleep without taking large doses
of opium. Every joint was swelled very
much, and her knees, hands, and neck,
covered with large lumps. She could
do no kind of work, the sinews and mus-
cles being so hard and contracted that
her limbs were drawn together, so that
she was obliged to be in bed constantly.
In this condition she had been for twen-
ty years, without ever getting any relief
from every thing she used, until she com-
menced the use of H. G. FARRELL'S
ARABIAN LINIMENT, the first bottle
of which produced a great change.
She has now used five bottles, and the
swellings have nearly all gone down; a
pain has entirely left her; she sleeps well
and soundly; is more fleshy than ever
she was in her life; has an excellent ap-
petite, and spins and sews all day. By
the use of a few bottles more she must
be as well as ever she was. If any one
doubts this wonderful cure, he has only
to call at my residence near Peoria, and
learn the circumstances from my wife's
own lips, or he can further inquire of
any of my neighbors.

Construction of the Earth.
A writer in the Scientific American,
after examining all the various theories
concerning the structure of the earth,
endorses the conclusion that the world
is one mass or globe of mixed metals,
of which the mere crust has become rusted,
or of earthly form; the outer rind, as it
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All of which were purchased upon rea-
sonable terms, and will be sold in like
manner to punctual and cash customers.
Great inducements offered those who
wish to purchase for cash. Please
give us a call.
Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 30, 1855.

Land for Sale.

On Monday, the 12th day
of November, 1855, I will
sell to the highest bidder
at the late residence of J.

Worthington, dec'd, the valuable
tract of Land belonging to the es-
tate of said Worthington, lying
south east of Chockolocco, contain-
ing 400 acres, about one half of
which will compare with the best
land in this part of the State.

Terms will be very accommoda-
ting to the purchaser.

Also one New COTTON GIN,
Thrasher and Fan, and TWO
THOUSAND Bushels of CORN.

N. A. DAVIS.
White Plains, Oct. 30, 1855.

**NOTICE to the public and Dea-
lers in U. S. Land Warrants.**

Whereas, Land Warrant, No.
1481 for 80 acres of Land was is-
sued by the Pension office, under
act of 22d March, 1852, in favor
of Mrs. Mary Ayers, widow of
Orville—for services in the
Cherokee disturbances, and the
said warrant having been legally
purchased by the undersigned of
Mary being now lost to me as sup-
posed secretly some parties con-
nected with S. & H. Sutton formerly
of Oxford Alabama. And this is
to give notice to all persons whom
it may concern, that I will apply
to the Pension office for a duplicate
of the same.

S. A. CANTRELL.
Oct. 30, 1855. 6—W.

**The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.**

Court of Probate for Benton County,
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 18th
A. D. 1855.

THIS day came A. J. Slayton,
Administrator with the will
annexed of the Estate of Arthur
Slayton, dec'd, and filed his peti-
tion in writing, for an order of sale
to sell the personal property be-
longing to said estate, consisting of

Seven likely Negroes,
& other personal property; also the
following described lands, belong-
ing to said estate, lying in said
county, to-wit: lying in the North
east corner of the south half of
section 21, township 15 of range 9
east in the Coosa land district, in
the county of Benton and State of
Alabama, containing 99 acres;—
bounded on the east by E. Sitam-
ons' land and on the west by Ab-
ner Borders' land. Also forty-six
acres adjoining the above tract of
land, making in all one hundred
and fifty acres more or less, known
as the Slayton Farm, for the pur-
pose of paying the debts of said
estate, and for division among the
heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the
court, that the 3d day of Decem-
ber next be set for the hearing of
said petition, and that notice there-
of be given by publication for forty
days in the Jacksonville Republi-
can a newspaper printed and pub-
lished in the Town of Jacksonville
in said county, notifying all per-
sons interested to be and appear at
a special term of said court to be
held at the court house of said
county on Wednesday the 2d day
of December next, and show cause
why said real estate and personal
property should not be ordered to
be sold in accordance with the pray-
er of the petition.

Witness, A. Woods Judge of said
court, at office in the town of Jack-
sonville on the 18th day of Octo-
ber, A. D. 1855.

Attest, A. Woods, Judge
Oct. 23, '55 of Probate.

**The State of Alabama,
St. Clair County.**

Probate Court, October the 18th,
A. D. 1855.

John I. Thomason, adm.

Edward Washington, et al.
heirs at law of Nancy Washing-
ton.

Whereas John I. Thomason ad-
ministrator of the Estate of Nancy
Washington dec'd, has filed his
application in the Probate Court
of said St. Clair County Alabama
to sell the real Estate of said Nan-
cy Washington dec'd, for distribu-
tion and the second Monday in
December next set for hearing said
application, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that
Edward Washington, George
Washington, Darling Washington,
William Washington and the heirs
of Cynthia McKinny dec'd, late
Cynthia Washington wife of Mich-
ael McKinny are all of lawful age
except the said heirs of said Cyn-
thia McKinny whose age & sex
are not reported in said application
are non residents of the State of
Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore
ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville
Republican once a week for three
consecutive weeks requiring the
said Edward Washington, George
Washington, Darling Washington
William Washington and the heirs
of the said Cynthia M. Kinny dec'd
to appear in this Court on the 2d
Monday in December next 1855 to
answer said application and notice
is hereby given accordingly this
20th day of October A. D. 1855.

ROSS PHILLIPS,
Oct. 30, 3-t. Judge of Probate.

**B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.**

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race
to be weighed down by disease and suf-
fering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are
especially adapted to the relief of the
WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELI-
CATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes,
ages, sexes, and constitutions. Prof.
Holloway personally superintends the
manufacture of his medicines in the U.
States, and offers them to a free and en-
lightened people, as the best remedy
the world ever saw for the removal of
disease.

**THESE PILLS PURIFY THE
BLOOD.**

These famous Pills are expressly combined
to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys,
the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any
derangement in their functions, purifying the
blood, the very function of life, and thus curing
disease in all its forms.

**DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COM-
PLAINTS.**

Nearly half the human race have taken these
Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world,
that nothing has been found equal to them in cases
of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach
complaints generally. They soon give a healthy
tone to these organs, however much deranged,
and when all other means have failed.

**GENERAL DEBILITY, ILL
HEALTH.**

Many of the most despot Governments have
opened their Custom Houses to the introduction
of these Pills, that they may become the medicine
of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this
medicine is the best remedy ever known for per-
sons of delicate health, or where the system has
been impaired, as in investigating properties never
fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without
this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates
the monthly courses, allays, cures, in many
cases, that a climate. It is also the best and most
effective medicine that can be given to children of all
ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family
should be without it.

**Holloway's Pills are the best reme-
dy known in the world for the
following Diseases:**

Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Colic, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowess of Spirits, Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Stomach and Gravel, Syphilis, Venereal Affections, Wounds, of all kinds.

* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor
Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane New York, and
24 Strand London, and by all respectable Drug-
gists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the U.
States, and the civilized world, in Boxes, at 25
cents, 62 1-2 cents, and \$1, each.

There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
August 9, 1855.—ly.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S
SALE.**

BY virtue of an order and de-
cree of the Probate court of
Benton county, Alabama, made on
the 22nd day of Oct. A. D. 1855, I
will proceed to sell, on FRIDAY
THE 30th DAY OF NOVEM-
BER, A. D. 1855, at public auc-
tion to the highest bidder, at the
residence of Mary Thomas, near
Mount Polk, all the property, both
real and personal belonging to
the estate of David I. Thomas, de-
ceased, consisting of the south west
quarter of the north east quarter
of section 27, township 13, and
range 7 east in the Lebanon Land
District. Also, one Gin Head,
two Horses, one yoke of Oxen,
one Ox Wagon, one Thrasher, &
many other articles too tedious to
mention. Also the undivided one
half interest in the south west q-
r of the north west quarter, also
the north east quarter of the north
west quarter, also south east q-
r of north west quarter, and west half of the
north east quarter, all in section
26, township 13 and range 7 east
in the Coosa Land District; the
other half interest in said tract is
owned by Mary Thomas, and will
be sold with the other at the same
time and place. There is a good
one story framed dwelling house
on said tract, gin house and Screw
Negro Houses, and other suitable
out houses; about 50 acres cleared
and the plantation in good repair,
plenty of good water, in a good
neighborhood, near the Alabama
and Tennessee River Rail Road,
and altogether a desirable planta-
tion and residence.

Terms of sale made known on
the day of sale, 23d Oct. 1855.

DAN T. RYAN, Adm'r
Estate of David I. Thomas, dec'd.
Oct. 30, 1855.—tds.

NOTICE.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust,
made to me as Trustee, by Lott
Whitlock, of the County of Ben-
ton and State of Alabama, on the
14th of April 1852, in favor of R.
F. Hampton, I shall, on Monday
3d Dec. 1855, upon the premises
where said Whitlock now resides,
offer for sale, at public outcry for
cash, the to highest bidder, the fol-
lowing described property, or so
much thereof as shall be of value
to pay said deed, interest, cost and
charges—to-wit: one Negro Woman
slave named Nance, one Girl
named Linda, a Boy named Dave,
and a tract of Land, designated as
the west half of south west
fourth of Section 11, Township 12,
Range 10 e. in the Coosa Land Dis-
trict.

HAMPTON GRAHAM,
Trustee.
Oct. 20, 1855.

JOHNSON & STEELE

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

SELMA, ALA.

JOHNSON & STEELE

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

SELMA, ALA.

Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE,
SUGARS of all descriptions,
SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs;
BACON, Cincinnati;
LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits;
PICPLES, in gallon, half and quart jars;
BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters;
SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere,
as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled
to please them in every respect.
Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES.

CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, CHOLERA INFLAMMATION.

ALSO ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES
MOST ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacobs Cordial are too well known to require Ecoumums.
1. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. 7. It cures Painful Menstruation.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loins.
3. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhoea. 9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency.
4. It relieves the severest Colic. 10. It restores Irregularities.
5. It cures Cholera Morbus. 11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.
6. It cures Cholera Infantum. 12. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacobs Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient,
and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."
Hos. HIRSH WARKER,
Judge of Supreme Court Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacobs Cordial—my own
personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me,
is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be a sovereign remedy decidedly su-
perior to anything else ever tried by me."
Wm. H. UNDERWOOD,
Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacobs Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as
a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the
head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the
diseases for which it is compounded."
MILAS G. DOBBINS,
Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is and credibility in human testimony, 'Jacobs Cordial' must stand pre-
eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From
the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far
in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."
A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. B'k, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed
the columns into Russia, and gaining commendations wherever used."
Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19, 1853.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.
Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York.

For Sale by Jas L Cooper & Co. Huntsville; Lewis L Armette Trianna; A J Wood
New Hope; P P Hale New Market; A W Haynes do. do. J B Clord, Whites-
durg;—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & Co. Augusta—Haviland, Harrell
& Co. Charleston—October 16, 1855.</

P. J. WEAVER.

Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware Cutlery & Guns,

Carpenters, Smiths & Farmers Tools,

Carriage & Wagon Materials,

and Trimmings of all kinds.

Also, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Wood & Stone Ware,

Groceries, and Produce of all kinds,

Bagging, Rope & Twine.

Also,

A fine stock of Carriages and Buggies.

Cotton purchased, or Cash advances

made on Cotton & other Produce at all

times.

Having procured the services of

Thomas Snow, he will at all times be

happy to wait upon his old friends.

All orders carefully and promptly at

tended to. Oct. 16, 1855. 20w.

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.

ROME, GEORGIA.

Are still at their old stand, and al-

ways keep on hand a full assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

Purchasers will do well to call and

examine our Stock.

A. M. SLOAN,

D. F. HAWKINS,

W. SCOTT.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

OHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER,

STANFORD & PITNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rome, Georgia.

* * * All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Chaffee, } Augusta.

Hand & Williams, } Charleston.

J. & S. B. Jones & Co., } Augusta.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

CLARK & COOLEY,

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall sup-

ply, consisting in part of

Bagging, Rope, Twine,

Sugars and Syrups,

Whiskies of all kinds,

Brandy and Wines of the best

vintages.

We are also Agents for Virginia

Manufactured Tobacco, and

Importers of Spanish Cigars.

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully in-

forms the citizens of Jacksonville

and the surrounding country, that

he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE

Public Square, a few

doors from the Brick Hotel,

where he is constantly manufactur-

ing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the

very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale

elegant Secretaries and Book-cases,

Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables,

Sofas, the genuine article of French

Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bed-

stead, together with a large lot of

other furniture too tedious to men-

tion, which he warrants to be equal

if not superior to NEW YORK

FURNITURE, having finished his

trade in New York, and having

a long practice in the business, he

feels qualified to finish anything in

his line in the best manner. Those

desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE

will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all

kinds taken in exchange for fur-

niture. J. G. D.

February 27, 1855.—1f.

Bargains for the Million!

JOSEPH KAHN & BRO.

Are now receiving their beauti-

ful and extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER

GOODS;

The largest and most fashiona-

ble assortment ever brought to

this market. In LADIES

DRESS GOODS

They have a beautiful variety of

Silks, French and English Merinos,

Casimires, DeLaines, (all wool)

Cloaks, Mantillas, Embroideries,

Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.

Their Stock of GENTLEMEN'S

WEAR is very attractive, embrac-

ing the finest variety of

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Ever exhibited in this place. The

entire stock was made to order in

the latest style and of the best ma-

terials.

They have also on hand some

well selected Cloths, Casimires,

Vestings, &c. Hats, Caps, Boots,

Shoes and Brogans.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. The

finest TOBACCO & SEGARS.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A splendid assortment of Jew-

elry, and almost every species of

Fancy Goods likely to be called for.

The time and care taken in the

selection of their present stock,

their extensive acquaintance in the

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore exist-

ing in the cabinet-making business,

between John H. Crawford and

Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved

by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,

RETURNS

his sincere

thanks to his friends and the pub-

lic for patronage and favor hereto-

fore bestowed, and respectfully in-

forms them that he continues to

carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in all its branches, at the same

place, south of the square and west

side of main street. Almost all

kinds of work kept constantly on

hand, or executed promptly agree-

ably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR

SALE Low, the following articles:

Bureaus, Sideboards, Bed-

steads, Tables, &c., &c.

BUREAUS, JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 1855.—y

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PRE-

PARATIONS.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret

Discharges, Stricture, Weakness, and all disor-

ders of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or

Female, from whatever cause they may have

originated, and so matter of how long stand-

ing. If you have contracted the fearful disease which

when once seized in the system, will surely go

down from one generation to another, undimin-

ishing the constitution and sapping the very vital

fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands

of Quacks, who cure you every day in a city like

this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods,

too well calculated to deceive the young and

those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot

be too careful in the selection of a remedy in

these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced

by eminent physicians the greatest remedy

ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant

in its use, and very innocuous in its action, and

yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle

of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful

disease, and unlike other remedies, does not in-

jure the system, but restores the patient to his

constitutional vigor, brought on by self-

abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought

thousands of the human race to untimely graves,

this blessing the brilliant hopes of parents and

blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many

a young man, can be cured by this infallible

Remedy. And as a medicine which must bene-

fit everybody, from the sturdiest and most con-

stituted and despairing invalid, no equal is to be

found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sars-

saparilla,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all

disorders arising from excess of Mer-

cury, exposure and imprudence in life,

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK and CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,

500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER,

500 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,

200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,

1000 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every

Wednesday and Saturday, at

noon, after the arrival of the

Care from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expres-

sly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders,

will ensure Travellers of this Line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elegant State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steorage, \$8 00.

November 7, 1854.

The State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up and posted be-

fore Spartus Allen, Esq. by

Samuel Green, a certain es-

tray Gray Mare Mule about 12 years

old, about 13 1-2 hands high, no marks

or brands perceivable except a small

bone or knot on her right jaw, about

one inch long—appraised to fifty dol-

lars before G. W. Wells and R. S. Green

this 13th day of Oct. 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge

of Probate.

The State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court for Benton County

Ala. Regular Term, October 5th

A. D. 1855.

This day came Moses I. Barr and

presented a paper in writing, pur-

porting to be the last will and

Testament of William Barr Decd.

late of said County, and presents

the same for probate in said Court

and it appearing to the satisfac-

tion of the Court that Margaret

Martin formerly Margaret Barr

and now the wife of John Martin

resides in the State of Texas, John

athan N. Barr resides in the State

of Missouri, Jane Barr resides in

Benton County Ala. Sarah Ann

Eliza Barr and now the wife of

Henry Rader resides in Benton

County Ala. All of whom are of

lawful age. It is therefore or-

dered by the court that Monday

the 12th day of November next be

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned

offers for sale on

accommodating

terms, the tract of Land whereon

he now resides, eight miles south of

Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of

the Steam Mill and Rail Road,

containing

220 Acres,

In a good state of cultivation, with

tolerable good dwelling and out

houses. There are several never-

falling springs on the place, and an

abundance of stock water. There

are also indications of what is sup-

posed to be valuable metals, lead,

silver, or something else, specimens

of which can be seen at this office.

Twelve months credit will be given

on one half the purchase money.—

500 bushels of corn, a quantity of

Fudder, and some stock hogs and

cattle would also be sold if desired.

Those who want a bargain would

do well to call and examine

New York, Nov. 11.—The Northern Light has arrived at this port from San Juan, but brings no special news. Nicaragua was quiet. The Walker and Chennor party had agreed to terms of peace. Rivas, in consequence of Walker declining, had been chosen President, and Walker Commander-in-Chief of the forces. The people were pleased with the new state of things. Kinney was at Greystown, and it was reported that Walker was disposed to drive him out of the country. The mail steamer left San Francisco on the 20 ult, with \$2,000,000 in gold.

STATE ELECTIONS.

LOUISIANA.—As far as we have heard from, Democrats have elected two, and the Know Nothings one Representative in Congress.

NEW JERSEY.—The returns thus far show large gains for the Democrats.

WISCONSIN.—The returns that have come to hand are favorable to the Democrats. Milwaukee city and county, it is said, will give Bartow, (Democrat,) for Governor, 3,000 majority over Bushford, Black Republican.

MARYLAND.—The result in the State is doubtful. The Know Nothings are generally successful in the city and county of Baltimore.

NEW YORK.—We have enough to be thankful for that in the war of factions in this State the Black Republicans have been defeated. Owing to the division among the Democrats, the Know Nothings have elected a majority of their candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Of course the Democracy have been favored in this State. The Know Nothings have triumphed by large majority.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Wickliffe, Democrat, is elected Governor. Three Democrats and one American elected to Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The act of the British Government in sending a large fleet into our waters, is regarded by our Government with indignation if not as an incipient hostile act. The Department issued orders to day to the different Navy Yards relative to preparation to meet any emergency.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The United States steamer John Hancock had arrived at San Francisco from Petropolski, bringing news that the Russians were in great force on sea and land at the Amoor and anxious to meet the allied fleet, which was probably in the Gulf of Tartary. The British steamer Barocrita had been at Ayan and found the place deserted. She discovered an amount of secreted goods belonging to the Russian Fur Company, which were seized. The steamer then went to Petropolski, and entered that port with the American flag flying fired into the town, and then left. When off Elizabeth Island, she encountered a Bremen brig with 140 Russian officers and soldiers, which she captured and carried to Hong Kong.

The balance of the treasure (\$60,000), sunk in the Yankee Blade, has been recovered.

Five hundred men, under Capt. Fox, of Sacramento, had left three to join the Walker filibusters.

On the 9th ult, the Indians on the Boyne river massacred over fifty whites. Major Fitzgerald pursued the Indians, killing 30 of them, and wounding ten of his own men.

THE MARKETS.

AUGUSTA November 14.—Cotton.—The demand is not so active, and the market is consequently more quiet and prices are not so full. Parties are waiting anxiously European accounts.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton is quiet to-day, with sales of 500 bales. Flour is also quiet; Ohio \$9.12; Southern \$9.02.—Wheat is drooping.—Southern Red \$2.05. Corn is firm at 95.1-2.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—Cotton.—The market yesterday was firm on the previous advance. Demand good. Sales of 1,532 bales at from 8 to 10.1-4 cents.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On Sunday last a most shocking affair took place, in the upper part of this District. A son shot his father and immediately afterwards killed himself. The circumstances as we have heard them, are these: B. M. Boone the son of Daniel Boone, of this District, had been in altercation with his father shortly previous to his commission of this deed. What was the cause of the quarrel, we have not heard. The consequence was, that he possessed himself of a gun in some way and shot his father in the back, the lead entering in the region of the back-bone and between the shoulders. He then left the house, and near by, in an old field, in full view from the yard, he succeeded in shooting himself, causing instant death. The father, it is thought, cannot survive the terrible blow he has received. —Edg.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

FOR PRESIDENT. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LITTLEJOHN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. L. POUNDS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSBER, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DEARMON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

The Eagle.—In consequence of a threat from the editors of the Eagle to "stop the talk on us," which we took as an indication on their part of a desire to rest, we stated in our last that we had perhaps best stop first. But no sooner did we indicate this merciful disposition, than they break out afresh, more noisy than ever, like a dog on the other side of the fence.

They say we failed to answer their questions, and prove thereby, that "anti-Americans desire a masked battery, to screen them and their puerile acts from the views of the people. We thought we had answered fairly and frankly every question they asked; but if we are mistaken, if they will inform us wherein, we will "try again," as we very fruitlessly asked them to do.

We are willing to admit that "anti-Americans" may desire a "masked battery," and the best exemplification we know of a resort to it, was the former secret meetings of the know nothing councils. But we know that the democratic party has never needed or resorted to any disguise; neither have they ever changed their name or principles from the foundation of the government; and we are willing to leave it to the decision of the editors of the Eagle themselves if the term "masked battery" is not peculiarly appropriate to the principles and practices of their own party. No wonder that the term was suggested to their minds.

Again the editors say: "Here some of the Lords of your own party, the great Shanghaes of Benton to hold a feast, they would even cast you into 'outer darkness.' There again they are at fault—measuring democratic corn in a know-nothing half bushel. The democratic party have no Sachems, Presidents and great Moguls; we are all "high privates," upon a perfect equality; besides it is the peculiar duty and delight of the democracy to bring to the light, that the truth may be manifest; and they have been engaged in this noble and pleasant work for some months, to the great detriment and destruction of Know Nothingism. But sirs, it is your own party that casts into "outer darkness," yea, and into inner darkness too. Now with your own "battery" turned against yourselves—"a little more grape Capt. Bragg."

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

In another article, the editors of the Eagle complain that the enemies of their party stigmatize them as Know Nothings. How utterly unfair and unfounded is such a complaint, when it is known that their party gave themselves the name, and wore it with pride and pleasure near their hearts in secret, for months and months, before the rest of the world even knew there was such a party in existence. We contend too that it was an appropriate name for them, because many of them knew not when or where or for what purpose they would be called to act; who they would be required to support for office, or when their name or principles would be changed. The democrats ought never to call them by any other name than Know Nothing, or assist them in the false and deceptive assumption of the name "American."

We would ask the editors of the Eagle by what regard to the dictates of common sense or of right reason, by what respect to the principles of justice and love of the truth, their party arrogantly assumes to itself the name "American" and stigmatizes all others as "anti-Americans." Are not the terms so applied an absolute double falsehood. In the first place it is untrue that their political principles entitle them to the appellation "American"; and again, the inference drawn that all others are anti-Americans is equally untrue.

The name of a party ought to be significant of its principles. The names Whig and American have no political significance whatever, and were only assumed to give strength to a party whose principles were unpopular with the people. We all know what Democrat means, and Republican and Federalist, and we verily believe that the federal party in the days of the elder Adams, would have scorned such a trick as calling themselves Whig, for the purpose of deceiving the uninformed, and gaining strength from the mere popularity of a name.

The editors of the Eagle lately quoted the dictionary to prove to their neighbor of Louisa the meaning of some word. Let us apply the same rule to the name he wishes his party to bear. Webster says that American means "a native of America, originally applied to the aboriginals, or copper colored races found here by the Europeans; but now applied to descendants of Europeans born in America." Noah Webster, tho' a very learned and talented man, we suppose had not learned when he made his dictionary, that it took a Whig Know Nothing to constitute an American, and that all others, whether native born or adopted citizens were anti-Americans.

But we would if possible, convince even the editors of the Eagle, of the utterly and falselyhood of such an assumption, and make them heartily ashamed of it; and for this purpose will introduce a supposition and comparison. Suppose a party should arise in this country to-morrow, embodying in its political creed all the odious features of tyranny and despotism; and suppose this party should assume the name of "Angels of Light," and stigmatize all others as "Demons of Darkness," would such assumption constitute the fact one way or the other? And yet such conduct would not be one particle more ridiculous and absurd, than that of Know Nothings calling themselves Americans and their opponents anti-Americans.

HON. B. FITZPATRICK.—We learn that this gentleman received the nomination for U S Senator by the democratic members of the legislature. The election was fixed for yesterday, and there can be little doubt of his election. This will be agreeable news to the many friends of this able and faithful senator in this section of the State.

JUDGE THOMAS A. WALKER. We take pleasure in copying the following complimentary notice of our fellow-townsmen Judge Walker.

Judge Walker by a long course of hard studying and laborious devotion to his profession has made himself one of the most successful lawyers and best jurists in the State. He is an example well worthy of the imitation of the numerous young "chips of the Law" in our village.

His legal attainments with his industry, firmness, and courteous bearing on the Bench, have well earned the many commendations he has from time to time received from the members of the Bar and the Press.

From the West Alabamian.

OUR CIRCUIT COURT.—Hon. Judge Thomas A. Walker presiding. At the beginning of the present term we had no idea that the vast amount of litigation with which our docket was crowded could be disposed of in one term; but such has been the industry, the energy and promptness of Judge Walker, that all the business will probably be dispatched before the close of the present week. His Honor is emphatically a hard working man—and what is better he makes every body about him work, lawyers and all. His close attention to his business—his promptness and uniform courtesy have won for him "golden opinions" in our country.

Communicated.

The circuit court for this county has been in session since last Monday week, Judge Walker presiding. The docket has been the heaviest that we have had for many years. The court has labored with unusual industry, and has dispatched a great deal of business; and in a manner which has imparted to all parties litigant, as well as to lookers on, the highest respect and good will to his Honor Judge Walker. The truth is, Judge Walker is the right sort of a man, and could not make any other than the right sort of a Judge. In his decisions, the whole effort of his mind is bent upon the true merit and justice of the case before him, and decides accordingly, with but little respect to those obsolete technicalities, which too frequently defeat right; and justice in the adjudication of law suits. Such men, and such only, should set as the arbiters of the rights of their fellow men.

P. S. The following postscript to a private letter has been received by the writer of the above since the commencement of our court.

P. S. Our court is over—and we are well pleased with the presiding Judge. Indeed no Judge every carried more from this place, more general respect than Thomas A. Walker.

West Alabamian.

At a meeting of the members of the bar, held in the court house at Carrollton on the 2nd day of November 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That the members of the bar and officers of the court, cordially tender their thanks to the Hon. Tho's A. Walker, for the able, courteous and indefatigable manner in which he has discharged the duties of the bench at the present term; and that this is not a pro forma declaration, but we mean what we say.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this county are due to Maj. A. E. Vanhousa, State Solicitor, for the able manner in which he has performed the arduous duties of his office during the present term.

3. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers.

From the Sumter County Whig. Our circuit court is now in session Hon. Thomas A. Walker presiding. There are 329 cases on the trial docket. We have no doubt from the energy, industry and promptness, which has characterized Judge Walker upon the bench, that the business now on the docket will be dispatched in two weeks.

The Know Nothing victory in Louisiana turns out to be a defeat. False news was sent by telegraph, as was supposed to affect the election in Charleston and other cities.

At the recent election in Charleston for Mayor and Aldermen, the Know Nothings were defeated and Democrats elected by about 400 majority.

We have received information of the arrival of our new type at the depot in Rome, Ga. and expect to be able to print the paper of next Tuesday week on them. We will then present our patrons with as handsome a sheet, and strive also to make it as interesting as any in the southern country.

"SOIL OF THE SOUTH."—This stirring and truly valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Magazine for November, published at Columbus, Ga. at \$1 per annum, has been received. We need only remind our farmers of the great advantages to them of such a work.

ALABAMA RIVER.

We have just received intelligence, through a letter to a friend in this city, that the Alabama River had risen 20 feet in the last three days, and was still going upwards. This will be gratifying news to our merchants, and will doubtless have a highly beneficial effect upon the trade of our city.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

GENERAL CASE.

A visitor to the residence of this veteran statesman, writes:

"I spent a forenoon with General Cass. The old man still lives in the autumnal glories of a well spent life; is hale, hearty and worth four millions. His career has, indeed, been successful. He speaks in foreboding language of our national prospects, and is strong in the belief that disunion will yet carry its banners over the Republic."

November 10th, 1855.

Agreeable to a publication in and throughout the Jacksonville presses to the people of Benton County Ala., to assemble at Bachus' court ground, in said county, and in accordance the people met on said day; and on motion of L. Bedwell, John C. Barker, was called to the Chair, the Chair having explained the objects of the meeting; John Smyth was appointed Secretary of the meeting, the Chair then announced the meeting organized and ready for business, and a committee being appointed, to wit:—

L. Bedwell, Wm. Henry, H. Bird, A. B. Harden, Wm. M. Story, Martin Dobbs, J. W. McDaniel, G. W. Williamson, B. Owens, J. D. Thompson, and Benj. Read, to form resolutions and report the same; and did make and report resolutions as follows:

Resolved, 1st.—That we the people do memorialize our country Members and the honorable body of our State Legislature, to propose an amendment of the 16th Section of the sixth article of the State Constitution, which calls for nine hundred square miles, and in lieu of the words, nine hundred square miles; insert the words, reduce the said nine hundred square miles, to the convenience of the people.

Resolved, 2d.—That your honorable body, do propose an amendment of the 10th section and fifth article, and insert the words, one hundred dollars, in lieu of the words, their jurisdiction in civil cases, shall be limited to causes in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars.

The above is in relation to the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace &c.

[For the Republican.]

Truth and home thrusts sometimes wound deeper than we expect. Nothing (Know nothing,) has occurred worthy of notice.

CITIZEN.

I ask the know nothings—especially the editors of the Am. Eagle, where they were, and where were the foreigners in 1852, when Gen. Scott was so loud in the praise of the Irish as soldiers of the U. S., and when the General was traveling west in the popular States of Ky. & Ohio, where his ears were so sweetly saluted by "the rich Irish brogue" and "the deep German accent?" Did you vote for the did patriot? What! Vote for him and he exalting the "Bog Trotters!" BENTON.

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LEWIS M. STONE, Secretary.

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[For the Jacksonville Republican.] MR. GRANT:

It seems to be generally understood that the judicial circuits of the State will be reorganized, and one or two additional circuits formed at the present session of the Legislature, as most of the Judges now go out of office. The business of the courts is retarded by the want of time with the present number of judges, so that the costs which accumulate in a single court in the cases which are ready for trial and not tried for the want of time, would more than pay the annual salary of one additional judge. The present judges with the courts as they now are, labor an unusual length of time (some of them as high as eleven or twelve weeks twice a year) and cannot keep up the business.

As it is difficult to divide the State into circuits, and make the labor of each circuit equal, I herewith furnish you with four different plans, three of them for ten circuits, and one of them for eleven circuits, which you can publish if you think proper, for the convenience and consideration of the Legislature. The figures opposite each county show the number of weeks their courts hold, or should hold as far as is known by the writer.

The constitution requires there shall be not less than three nor more than six counties in one circuit. ECONOMY.

ELEVEN CIRCUITS.

1st Autauga 1 6th Washington 1
Cosa 2 7th Morgan 2
Shelby 2 8th Clarke 1
Bibb 1 9th Monroe 2
Perry 3 10th Baldwin 1
9 weeks. 11th Mobile 3

2d Conecuh 1 7th Morgan 2
Butler 2 Hancock 1
Lowndes 2 Walker 1
Dallas 4 Marion 1
9 weeks. Fayette 2
3rd Blount 1 Pickens 2
St. Clair 2 9 weeks. 2
Jefferson 1 8th Pike 2
Tuscaloosa 2 Covington 1
Greene 3 Coffee 1
9 weeks. Dale 1

4th Lawrence 2 Henry 1
Franklin 2 Barbour 2
Lauderdale 2 8 weeks. 2
Limestone 1 9th Chambers 1
Madison 2 Chambers 2
9 weeks. Tallapoosa 2
5th Jackson 1 10th Montgomery 5
Marshall 1 11th Mobile 3
DeKalb 1 12th Macon 2
Cherokee 2 13th Macon 2
Benton 2 Russell 2
8 weeks. 14th Wilcox 2
11th Wilcox 2
Marengo 2
Chenoweth 2
Sumpter 3
9 weeks.

TEN CIRCUITS No. 1.

1st Autauga 1 6th Choctaw 1
Cosa 2 Washington 1
Shelby 1 Clark 1
Bibb 3 Monroe 2
Marengo 2 Baldwin 1
9 weeks. Mobile 3

2d Covington 1 10 weeks. 1
Conecuh 1 7th Hancock 1
Butler 2 Walker 1
Wilcox 2 Marion 1
Dallas 4 Lafayette 1
10 weeks. Pickens 2
3d Blount 1 Sumter 3
St. Clair 2 9 weeks. 2
Jefferson 1 8th Pike 2
Tuscaloosa 2 Coffee 1
Greene 3 Dale 1
9 weeks. Henry 1

4th Morgan 1 11th Barbour 2
Lawrence 1 12th Russell 2
Franklin 2 9 weeks. 2
Lauderdale 2 9th Chambers 2
Limestone 1 Tallapoosa 2
Madison 2 Shelby 2
10 weeks. Talladega 3
5th Jackson 1 10 weeks. 3
Marshall 1 11th Montgomery 5
DeKalb 1 Macon 2
Cherokee 2 Lowndes 2
Benton 2 9 weeks. 2
Randolph 1

TEN CIRCUITS No. 2.

1st Bibb 1 6th Conecuh 1
Perry 3 Monroe 2
Marengo 2 Clark 1
Dallas 4 Wash'n 1
10 weeks. Baldwin 1

2d Pike 2 Mobile 4
Covington 1 10 weeks. 1
Butler 2 7th Choctaw 2
Wilcox 2 Sumter 3
Lowndes 2 Greene 3
9 weeks. Pickens 2

3d Shelby 2 10 weeks. 1
Jefferson 1 8th Coffee 1
St. Clair 2 Dale 1
Blount 1 Henry 1
Marshall 1 Barbour 2
DeKalb 1 Russell 2
9 weeks. Macon 2

4th Lauderdale 2 9 weeks. 2
Franklin 2 9th Jackson 2
Marion 1 Madison 2
Walker 1 Limestone 1
Fayette 1 Laur'nce 2
Tuscaloosa 2 Hancock 1
9 weeks. Morgan 2
5th Tallapoosa 2 10 weeks. 1
Cosa 2 Tall'dga 3
Autauga 1 Ch'mbrs 2
Montgomery 4 Randolph 1
Benton 2
Cherokee 2
10 weeks.

TEN CIRCUITS No. 3.

1st Autauga 1 6th Covington 1
Perry 3 Conecuh 1
Marengo 2 Monroe 2
Dallas 4 Wash'n 1
10 weeks. Baldwin 1

2d Butler 2 Mobile 4
Wilcox 2 10 weeks. 2
Lowndes 2 7th Laur'nce 2
Montgomery 4 Franklin 2
10 weeks. Marion 1
3d DeKalb 1 Walker 1
Marshall 2 Fayette 1
Blount 1 Pickens 2
St. Clair 2 9 weeks. 2
Jefferson 1 8th Pike 2
Tuscaloosa 2 Coffee 1
9 weeks. Dale 1

4th Hancock 1 Henry 1
Morgan 2 Barbour 2

Jackson	2	Russel	2
Maddison	2	9 weeks.	
Limestone	1	9th Bibb	1
Lander ^{le}	2	Shelby	2
10 weeks.		Talladega	3
5th Coosa	2	Benton	2
Tallapoosa	2	Cherokee	2
Randolph	1	10 weeks.	
Chambers	2	10th Clarke	1
Macon	2	Choctaw	2
9 weeks.		Sumter	3
		Greene	3
		9 weeks.	

[Condensed from the Adv. & Gaz.]
LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

Fifth Biennial Session.

The members of the respective Houses assembled at the Capitol in this city yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

SENATE.—MONDAY.

The Senat was called to order by M. Wilson, of Jackson, on whose motion Mr. Patton, of Lauderdale, was called temporarily to the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Malon, of Limestone, J. H. Phelan, of Cosa was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Kimball of Tallapoosa, Mr. Austin, of Jackson was appointed Door Keeper pro tem.

The Secretary pro tem. called the list of the Senatorial districts in alphabetical order, when all the members elect answered to their names with the exception of the Senator from Shelby and Jefferson.

The oath of office was administered to the members by Judge Rice of the Supreme Court.

The election of President of the Senat then came up as the next thing in order. Mr. Powell, of Cosa, nominated Benjamin C. Yancey, Esq., of Cherokee. No other candidate being placed in nomination, Mr. Yancey received the vote of all the members present.

The President pro tem. appointed Messrs. Powell, of Cosa, Wilson, of Jackson, and Bethea, of Mobile, to inform him of his election.

[We are compelled, for the want of space, to omit the address of the President elect.—Ed. Mail.]

The Senat then proceeded to the election of Secretary.

Mr. J. H. Phelan, of Cosa, was nominated by Mr. Malone, of Limestone. [Upon the nomination of Mr. Albert Elmore was appointed Secretary pro tem.]

Mr. Phelan was the only candidate in nomination for the office of Secretary, and he was unanimously elected.

Next came the election of Assistant Secretary. Mr. M. Taul, of Talladega, was put in nomination and elected without opposition.

The organization of the Senat was then completed by the election of a Door Keeper, for which there were several candidates. Mr. Padgett of Jackson was elected on the first ballot—the vote being, for Padgett 17; Austin, of Jackson, 9; Clark, of Macon county, 3; Johnson, of Limestone, 2.

On motion of Mr. Acklin, of Madison, a committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the body.

The committee consists of Messrs. Acklin, Taylor and Patton.

On motion of Mr. Patton, it was resolved that the Senat appoint a committee of three to act with a like committee on the part of the House to wait on his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is organized and ready to receive any communication he may desire to lay before them.

The Senat then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Acklin, to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—MONDAY.

The body was called to order by ex-Governor Chapman, on whose motion H. D. D. Smith, Esq., of Lauderdale, was called to the Chair and Frank Gilbreath, Esq., appointed Clerk, pro tem.

After the call of the roll, the members had registered their names, and the oath had been administered by the Hon. John Gill Shorter.

Mr. Taylor, of Chambers, nominated Richard W. Walker, Esq., of

The excitement in England "was great—almost a panic—in relation to a war with the United States

The St. Louis Democrat says that the Missouri borderers are canvassing the propriety of an appeal to arms. Gentlemen who have come recently from that section, report the public feeling as being of the most intense and alarming character. One of the gentlemen remarked to us, you may look out for a civil war in Kansas in less than twenty days."

Atlanta Intel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The act of the British Government in sending a large fleet into our waters is regarded by our Government with indignation, if not as an incipient hostile movement; and the department issued orders today to the navy yards relative to preparations being made to meet any emergency.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.—MR. J. A. Chandler, a Caroline, Virginia, raised the past season eight hundred and thirty bushels of prime wheat on eighteen acres of accurately measured land, being nearly forty-six bushels per acre! He received a premium of \$20, for this yield at the State fair in Richmond last week.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a wonderful cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Bliff of Houston, Texas, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which discharged continuously and rendered his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, he became worse, at last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions for nine weeks, he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev B. T. Smyth, at the residence of William Johnston Esq., Mr. Morgan, to Miss Amanda F. Johnston, all of this county.

MARRIED.—On the 15th inst. by M. Dickerson Esq., at the house of David Treadwell, Mr. Jas. J. Vesels, to Miss Nancy Treadwell, all of Benton county and all anti-know Nothings.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In this place, of Typhoid fever, on the 13th inst., ENRIQUE SON of John H. and Jane Crawford, aged eleven years, ten months and nine days. Our Father who art in heaven, he prayed, As waiting angels around him staid; To bear him up in his lofty flight, To the spirit-land far out of sight. D. A. R.

Executors Sale

OF Personal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 16th day of November, 1855, we will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Geo. C. P. Hughes, deceased, on WEDNESDAY THE 25th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Six Likely Negroes.

Horses, cattle, Hogs, corn, Wheat, Oats cotton, one carryall, one Rockaway, and one set Blacksmith's Tools, and household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time we will rent out the cleared lands for the year 1856. Note and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars cash.

RASSELLS HUGHES,

WILEY W. MATSON,

Executors.

We will at the same time and place, sell all the partnership lands and mills belonging jointly to the said Geo. C. P. Hughes, and Hardy J. Hughes, upon a credit of one or two years.

RASSELLS HUGHES,

WILEY W. MATSON,

Executors.

NOTICE.

THE Poor House will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the court house, on the 2nd Monday in December next, for the year 1856.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 20 1855.

Notice.

OWING to the death of Mr. Hiram Hicks, it is now necessary that all the business of the firm of Morris, Hicks & Co. should be closed up as early as possible. So all persons indebted to the above named firm are requested to call and make settlement; all debts past due that are not paid by the first of January, next will be speedily put in suit. It is hoped that persons not responding to the above call will not think hard of being sued, as we are forced to collect.

E. O. MORRIS,

Nov 18, '55. J. K. LOYD,

Soliciting Partners.

Iron!

The subscribers have a good assortment of Bar Iron now on hands which they will sell at five cents per pound cash. They are making all the time, and can fill orders at short notice.

GOODE, MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 19, 1855.

DR. R. E. W. McADAMS,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Jacksonville Ala.

Devoting his entire attention to his profession. All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest & most durable manner.

Nov. 20 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration with will annexed having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair County Ala. on the 22nd day of October A. D. 1855 on the estate of John Pate deceased: notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will please pay up.

ALFRED TURNER, *Shif of said county, & ex officio adm. of said estate with the will annexed.*

Nov. 20, 1855.—6w.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair County Ala. on the 22nd day of November A. D. 1855 on the estate of John Gilleland late of said county deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. November 12th 1855.

SARAH GILLELAND, *Adm'r.*

JAMES A. GILLELAND, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 20 1855. 3-w.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton County

Ala. special term Nov. 9 1855.

This day came John A. Wallis Guardian of his minor children and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the court that Thursday the 13th day of December next be set for examining said accounts and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Thursday the 13th day of December next and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness A. WOODS, Judge of said court, at office this Nov. 9th, 1855.

Attest, A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION!

Second Year.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collection of this new and popular Institution for the diffusion of Art, have been made on the most extensive scale.

Among the works already engaged, is the famous "GENOA CRUCIFIX," which originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars.

In forming the new Collection, the diffusion of works of AMERICAN ART, and the encouragement of American artists, have not been overlooked. Consistent with this, many of the most distinguished American Artists will contribute some of their finest productions. Among them are three Marble Busts, executed by the greatest living Sculptor—Hiram Powers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ON, The Father of his Country;

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, The Philosopher;

DANIEL WEBSTER, The Statesman.

A special agent has visited Europe and made a careful selection of foreign works of Art, both in Boston and Madrid; Statuary and Chisel Paintings.

The collection is a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statuary, to be distributed free among the members of the Association in the Second Year.

Terms of Membership.

The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to all the advantages of the Magazine for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

The Statuary.

The Statuary issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazine: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's, Graham's, Godey's, Lady's, and Household.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines for one year, and to five tickets in the distribution.

Persons who desire to derive from the sale of memberships, are devoted to the purchase of works of Art for one year.

The Advantages Secured.

By becoming a member of this Association, a person secures the following advantages:

1. A full and complete set of the Statuary and Paintings.

2. A full and complete set of the Statuary and Paintings.

3. A full and complete set of the Statuary and Paintings.

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49. A full and complete set of the Statuary and Paintings.

50. A full and complete set of the Statuary and Paintings.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 49.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

Whole No. 990

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Myatt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

WOODWARD & WHITE
Are receiving their supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
To which they respectfully invite public attention. Please call.
Jacksonville Ala. Oct 2, 1855.—3t

J. & J. B. FORNEY,
INVITE the attention of their customers and the public generally to their **SPLENDID STOCK OF**
Fall & Winter GOODS
Embracing the newest and most desirable styles. Particular attention is requested to their **unsurpassed variety** of

DRESS FABRICS,
Ladies Cloaks, Talans, Bonnets, &c.
A complete assortment of Men's Boys' and Youths'.

CLOTHING.
and every other description of **WASH-DRYING** usually kept in this market.

It is believed that no house in the country can offer superior inducements, as their stock far surpasses all former efforts.
They offer great inducements to **cash and prompt buyers**, and respectfully request a call from all such, as they are determined to sell at very low rates.
Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

EUGENE LARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
Successor to J. B. LEBLANC,
Post Office, 12022, Ga.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in partnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y

Notice.
There will be a meeting held on the 2nd Saturday of November, next at the Court ground at Backs' Benton County Ala. for the purpose of making resolutions in respect of organizing a new County, and other purposes, the citizens of said county are hereby requested to attend said meeting &c.
L. BEDWELL & others.

Notice.
Whereas my wife Margaret J. Matison, has left my bed and board, without any provocation.—This is to notify all persons from trading with her or boarding her on my expenses as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts in future.

Oct. 20th, 1855. 3t.
BENZ. L. MATISON.

Notice this.
Col. John D. Hoke has possession of Notes and accounts due me and is authorized to receive and receipt for me during my absence. All who are indebted to me will please call on him and pay at least a part, as strict necessity will require me to make some collection.

M. W. ABERNATHY.
Nov. 13 1855. T. I. J.

DR. R. E. W. MCADAMS,
BURGESS DENTIST.
Jacksonville Ala.

Is devoting his entire attention to his profession. All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest & most durable manner.

Nov. 20 1855.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law,
and
olicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Mitchell, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 20, 1854.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 1854.—y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LIKEN,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Federal and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, 1855.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1855.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN, Attorney at Law,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.
April 4, 1854.

W. B. MARTIN, Attorney at Law,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, ALA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.
April 4, 1854.

Tarnley, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
and
Solicitors in Chancery,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega, Randolph, &c.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TARNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, do do
J. W. RAMSEY, do do
April 11, 1854.—1y.

CLARK & HATCHETT, WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION & Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

WILL store for 25 cents per barrel, for the season, and will attend particularly to the sale of Cotton and other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash, Bartering and Loans, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored with us.
July 31, 1855.

Bill and Wanted Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND

Received fully a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods suitable for all purposes—please call and look for yourselves.

October 9, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S GROCERIES,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
FOR SALE. Oct. 16.

10,000 Acres
Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.
June 26 1855.—4t.

POETRY.
From God's Lady's Book.
One Hundred Years from Now.

BY D. HARDY, JR.

This world is lovely, fair, and bright.
The sunlight on our brow,
But it will be as beautiful
One hundred years from now!

The birds will sing as sweetly then
Their springtime roundelays.
The sunshine dance upon the hills,
As in the olden day.

The haunts we loved in childhood's years
Will bloom as sweetly still;
But other forms unknown to us,
Our places then will fill;

The steams will glide as gently on,
With music sweet and low,
Upon whose banks at eventide
We roamed so long ago.

The same bright sun will still pursue
His trackless course on high,
And stars as bright and beautiful
Will still gleam in the sky;

With lightness step the spring will come,
With cool refreshing showers,
With laughing brooks, with singing birds,
With sunshine and with flowers.

Although the earth will be as gay,
The birds sing on each bough,
They will not sing their songs for us
One hundred years from now!

The flowers will then unfold their leaves,
But will not bloom for us,
And though it seems a distant day,
It surely will be thus!

All living things upon the earth
Must wither, droop, and die,
And we shall soon have passed away,
Like cloud-dusts from the sky;

Faith points us with confiding glance
To realms where partings cease,
Where streams of love are flowing from
The crystal fount of peace.

Then let us strive to win our minds
From all the dreams of strife,
And let us write our names within
The golden book of life!

And let us strive to win a crown
To place upon our brow,
That may "all be well with us"
One hundred years from now.

The first Telegraph Message.
The following from an exchange paper, gives a description of the circumstances connected with the successful transmission of Professor Morse's electric telegraph, together with the occasion for the transmission of the first telegraphic message that passed over the wire.

He returned to his native land from Europe, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he remained for several days, preparing the apparatus of the telegraph, and the construction of the line.

Towards the close of the session of 1844 the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and only remained for the action of the Senate.

His progress through the House as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Professor Morse. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calendar that no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence of his.

Prof. Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse, his hard earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on with unyielding hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at if he felt discouraged. Now, at the last night of the session, he remained till 9 o'clock, and then left without the slightest hope that the bill could be passed.

He returned to his hotel, and found that after paying his expenses to New York, he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed, but not without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials, that never forsaken him. The next morning as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him.

He went in immediately and found the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his most steadfast friend, while in Washington.

"I come," said she, "to congratulate you."

"For what?" said Prof. Morse.

"On the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Oh no, you must be mistaken," said he, "I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of being reached."

"Am I the first then," she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"

"Yes it is really so."

"Well," she continued "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore shall be sent for you."

"Well," she replied, "I shall keep you to your word."

While the line was in process of completion Prof. Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those

in charge, telling them not to transmit any message over it until his arrival. He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message he should send.

To this he received the following reply: "What hath God wrought!" words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest of success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, who is at present U. S. Minister, at St. Petersburg, called upon Prof. Morse, and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely to add that his claim was admitted, and now, engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

From Peterson's Magazine.
MARRYING A FORTUNE.

BY JANE WEAVER.

"So Ellen Hazlehurst is to marry Squire Newton's son?"

"Yes."

"And to do it has jilted George Brown?"

"It is too true."

"Young Newton's fortune, I suppose, is the reason?"

"So they say."

"Well, I hope she may be happy."

"Does she deserve it?"

The speakers were two ladies, and the latter, who was the elder, looked up from her knitting and spoke.

"George is an excellent young man, and, though poor, is certain to succeed in his profession at last," was the evasive response. "But then, however prosperous he may be, he'll hardly become as rich as the Newtons. In point of fortune Ellen couldn't do better."

"Fortune is not everything. Even if the two suitors came before her now, for the first time, even if George; I should consider her preference to young Newton a great error."

"You don't say so?"

"No, no. Young Newton has been brought up to no profession, is extravagant in his habits, is not of the strictest principles, and has no great qualities, either of mind or heart, to render a wife happy. George, on the contrary, is loved by all who know him. Happy, indeed, will be the woman who becomes his."

"Well, Mrs. Jones, you may be right. But I've seen so much of poverty, that I can't blame Ellen. Many the hard word I've known to pass between husband and wife, which would never have been said if the husband hadn't been worried for the want of money."

"Such persons, I fear," replied Mrs. Jones, "will all have been quarrelsome, even if surrounded with wealth. No station in life is exempt from annoyances and even serious troubles. Things happen even to rich people to try their tempers. Where there is real affection, and common sense to back it, the married have little to fear, but without love, or without forbearance, the wealth of the Indies can't secure happiness."

"You think that young Newton will not make Ellen happy?"

"I know he will not. Ellen has a source of excellent qualities, but little patience. She is very sensitive, and he is coarse at heart. Her vanity has led her to sacrifice one eminently fitted for her, one who would have studied her every wish, and soon she will find herself, as a great author has said, a living polydote to a fool corpse. It will be the story of Tennyson's Locksley Hall over again. God help her!"

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of another visitor, nor did the two ladies meet again, until Ellen had consummated her treachery by marrying young Newton. But one day, Mrs. Powell called on Mrs. Jones, and the late pupils came up for discussion.

"They say George is almost crazy," was the remark of the visitor.

"He and Ellen had been engaged for two years."

"It's a great blow. But he will get over it. What will assist him is the conviction that he has been worshipping an idol, for Ellen, if she had been what he thought her, would never have broken her engagement."

"She looks unhappy already. I met her the other night, at Mrs. Warren's, and I thought, more than once, that she actually shuddered when her husband drew near; and no wonder, for he looks like a brute

alongside of her. I believe you were right in what you said, when we last talked of Ellen."

"Her husband was carried home, within a week of their marriage, intoxicated. Some of his bachelor friends, who had come up to the wedding, staid for a dinner he gave to them at the hotel; and such behavior, it is said, was never seen in the village before. Poor Ellen!"

The forebodings of Mrs. Jones were even more completely fulfilled with the laps of years. Young Newton went from bad to worse, became a sot and gambler, outraged his wife in the tenderest point, and finally after dissipating his entire fortune, perished miserably on the highway, during a snow-storm, and was found, the next day, dead in a drift with an empty jug at his side.

But, before this, happily for Ellen, had broken her heart. Her children two in number, would have had to go to the almshouse, had not George Brown, now eminent in his profession, stepped forward and adopted them.

For he never married. Some men recover easily from disappointments of the heart; but there are others who never do. The idol, once shattered, no fresh one can win worship. George Brown belonged to this class. He and a maiden sister lived together, and became, after Ellen's death, parents to the orphan children.

It is not always, reader, that marrying merely for fortune ends in a tragedy so deep. But it never leads to happiness. Where it does not break the heart, it degrades the character, so that the wife, who might have been a blessing to herself and others, becomes of "the earth curst," attires of her mission in life, and dies at last having achieved no more than if she had been of "the brute that perish."

A Victim of Fortinism.
CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES OF AN OLD MAD.

Fortinism has been the cause of most of the misfortunes of my life. While still a small child, I exhibited the propensity of laughing at anything which struck me as being ludicrous, no matter where, when or how it was.

At one time, I went to a funeral with my mother. It was the funeral of a young lady who was very much beloved, and of course lamented. Every one was in tears, when on turning toward a widow, I saw two men sitting side by side, one of whom was noted for his length of nose, the other because he had none.—It was too much for my risibles—I choked, coughed, and sneezed, but it would not do; laugh I must and laugh I did. Suddenly a shadow fell across my eyes, and a flush of mortification, resembling a barbed hawk, traversed some distance across my nose, and I heard these words pronounced in my ear:

"Child you may be the next victim to the fool destroyer!"

This completed my overthrow, and my mother shaking me violently by the shoulders, took me home declaring that I never should go anywhere again till I knew how to behave myself.

When I went to school, the same fate followed me. I received more reprimands and more punishment than any other six pupils. Once, when my teacher had been scolding me, and was just pronouncing pardon, I looked up, and perceived the remains of a pinch of snuff adhering to the end of his nose.—Then, alas! was me that day.

When our committee came into school, I was always watching my master's great hands and feet, and the awkward way he had of rolling his eyes and hanging out his tongue; and many are the whippings I received over the school's back. I languished my way from girlhood to maidenhood. At length there came a time to me, as there comes to all, when I was in love.

Edward Payson was a youth whom any lady might be proud to love. He was gentle and kind, and for a time I was able to control my laughing genius while with him.—My parents really hoped that I had begun to improve.

One evening he was unusually sober, I unusually gay. He wished to converse soberly; I would not, and tried to prevent him from doing so. The more sober and grave he became, the higher my spirits rose, till at length I was above the earth—the clouds dancing about in the broad expanse of air. I leaped from one airy ecstacy to another, till at length my lover, tired and no doubt disgusted, said:

"Amelia," he said, in a husky voice. I had hoped that you were the one to control my destinies, one who would be my companion through life's thick maze—a friend—a wife. But I see my mistake. I am friendless and alone, and must remain so. Forgive me for trying to tame your wild free spirit. You have said it is useless.—I believe it. Farewell; hereafter we meet but as friends.

I was amazed—thunderstruck—but he was gone. I often met him afterwards, but he was reserved, and I always gay in his presence. Oh, woman, thou art an enigma! When thou lovest most deeply, thou seemest most gay! When thou lovest most, thou seemest so scorn!

Then came another lover, light-headed as myself. He was always joking—always gay. People said what a match! and looked on the thing as settled. One evening he came to me with a very solemn countenance, and said:

"Amelia, I have an idea in my head."

"Don't it feel funny?" said I; which so frightened the poor man that he was unable to finish. In like manner I have stopped two other confessions. Thus you see that my propensity for making fun has made me what I am—a lonely old maid. I have not mourned my flesh off, on account of it however, but on the contrary, I have laughed and grown fat."

But still if some machine could be invented to keep my countenance while I listen to another declaration, I will be most happy to receive both the machine and the declaration.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.
Official advice was brought from Mr. Buchanan by the last steamer of much importance. Lord Palmerston has at length after two years of solicitation for a decision, explicitly declared that Her Majesty's Government will not conform to the new policy of the Bay Islands—will not recognize the old political boundaries of the Central American Republic as those intended by the Treaty, and will not relinquish the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians. It will be remembered that about two years ago a dispatch from Lord Clarendon found his way to the public, in which the Minister, on behalf of the Aberdeen Cabinet, reasserted pretensions respecting Central America which this Government supposed had been finally disposed of and conceded by the Treaty of 1850. That dispatch formed part of a correspondence in which Governor Marcy had distinctly stated the following proposition:

1st. The treaty of 1850 binds the United States and Great Britain equally not to colonize, fortify, or in any respect acquire or appropriate Central America or any part of it. The American Government is bound by that stipulation not to seek to annex those States, nor to subvert their independence. This obligation will be faithfully observed.

2d. The obligation is mutual. It has been violated by Great Britain in occupying the Bay of Islands, and in refusing to surrender by a distinct act of the Government the protectorate formerly asserted and exercised over the Mosquito coast.

3d. A perfectly good understanding between the countries requires that these causes of disagreement be removed.—To that end, this government proposes this discontinuance of the above colony and the formal relinquishment of the protectorate. As an alternative to the rejection of these propositions, this Government would consider herself released from the equivalent obligations, and would proceed to treat with the Governments of the Central American States precisely as if the treaty had not been framed.

These propositions have been discussed and expounded by Mr. Marcy and Mr. Buchanan with great ability. Lord Palmerston has taken the responsibility of rejecting them, and the alternative had consequently taken effect. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty is, therefore, repudiated by both Governments, and no longer exists.

This unexpected change in the relations of the United States towards Central America, will lead to the most important political results. The enterprise of Walker and Kinney will soon bring up the question of annexation in a form which cannot be evaded. Two separate propositions for the annexation of portions of these States has been already made to this Administration. The sole obstacle to their acceptance was the self-denying ordinance which we consented to incorporate in the Convention of 1850. That is now removed, and the destiny of that portion of the continent may be considered fixed. One important question remains, which relates to the mode of Government to be adopted for these prospective acquisitions. There are but two forms known to our system, one is the government by States, the other that of Provinces or Territories. Our Confederacy is already more extended than is consistent with strength or permanency.

cy. The idea of bringing in inferior races, and investing them with the political powers and privileges reserved to themselves and their descendants by the conquerors and first occupants of the country, is no longer favored by our best and most experienced statesmen. Under the Provincial or Pro-Consular system, we may extend our Republic indefinitely.

INSPECTOR.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.
A soldier who was present at the capture of Sebastopol, relates, in a letter to his friends, the following romantic story: "A party of men, belonging to different regiments, were patrolling from house to house, in search of plunder. In one of the houses they came across a beautiful female, about 17 or 18 years of age. Of course some ignorance was shown among the party, who commenced to drag her about, and would have used violence to her, had not a young man threatened to blow the finger on her brains out that laid a finger on her, whereupon the young woman flew to this man, and clung to him for protection. She followed him all the way back to the camp, when, coming in sight of his camp, he beckoned her to return—but no, she would not leave him. Whether she had fallen in love at first sight I don't know, but she came to camp with him. As soon as he got there he was instantly confined for being absent when the regiment was under arms. She followed him to the guard tent, and cried after him the colonel of his regiment, seeing the affection she bore him, released him, and sent them both to General Harris, where an interpreter was got, and related the whole affair to them. It turned out that she was a General's daughter, with some thousands. She was beautifully attired, and carried a gold watch, and wore a set of bracelets of immense value. The young man is now about to be married to her.—She will not leave him upon any account whatever, and if he is not a lucky dog, I don't know who is."

Do a Good turn when you can.
What a glorious moral lesson this line of poetry conveys! Would that it might be written in ineffable letters on every heart. Would that it might become a great and ennobling rule of action all around us.

There is need enough of human sympathy and aid as everybody knows. The world is full of trials and temptations; thorns have sprung up, where roses once blossomed brightly, and shadows have fallen heavily, where everything was gay and fair. Many have sunk down in the march of life, some weary and faint with the toil some journey, and others almost wild with the anguish of disappointed hopes.

There is one trying to rise above disheartening circumstances and win fame and fortune.

Here is another, who after having spent years of labor in fruitless attempts to gain an honest livelihood, finds himself haunted with the spectre of want—oppressed by the burden of care and sorrow.

Yonder is a fellow-being, who has gone astray from the path of rectitude and seems well given over powered with his discharge.

O, there are thousands who need help—"do a good turn when you can." Speak a word of encouragement to the drooping spirit; reach out the hand of friendly sympathy to the weak and desponding, and not only speak but act. Give gold if you have it to relieve the distress of the needy, but if you are too poor in worldly wealth, you can find some way to work in behalf of mankind.

A word of approval—a word of sympathy and kind advice have been magical in their influence more than once. They have lifted gems from obscurity—changed gloom and doubt to hope and gladness. Aye, "do a good turn when you can."

AGE.
But few die of old age. Almost all of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passion kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passion shortens life. Strong bodied men of ten die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves the former do not. As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or like the candle to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live in general regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE;
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LITTLETON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM. L. POWERS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSPER, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DEARMON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

We would merely inform "Bob Short," one of the writers for the Eagle that we are not quite so green as to fight a "masked battery" behind a "masked battery."

Bob reminds us of Get. That Take trying to dance and sing at the same time, and dance an independent jig, with each leg to a different tune—one to the Eagle, and the other to the Sunny South. We have heard of elephants dancing, but never saw one; & think that Bob is in very bad condition for this fascinating exercise. We would advise him to abandon it altogether, and let his old friend Gid lead him off the track, or procure better music than that afforded by the Know Nothing Organ.

The Eagle, of last week says it again devotes a few words to our sheet, just to let us know it is still in the land of the living. The editors say we devoted a column to them without saying much, or their "obscure perception" cannot discern it. We of course will not undertake to determine whether their opinion is the result of obscure perception; but if we were to judge from their answer we would come to the conclusion that we had said but little. Certain it is, that they have not given the first reason for their arrogant assumption of the name American, and their impudent and unblushing affront in calling their opponents "Know Nothings."

The editors then ask us the following questions:

"Has not every Southern city voted the American ticket?"

No: the city of Charleston lately gave the democratic candidates a majority of 400.

"Did not the anti-Americans in Louisville, Ky., declare repeatedly that they had the majority? and did they not assert we kept them from voting?"

We do not know whether the anti-Know-Nothings claimed the majority or not. But if they did, and the claim was well founded, it proves that the Know-Nothings gained a majority of 2000, by murdering a part and driving the rest from the polls. If they did not have the majority, it proves what we have said, that where Know-Nothings have the majority, riots and bloodshed occur. You can take either horn of the dilemma.

"Has there been a riot in any city where it was acknowledged by both parties, that the Americans had the majority?"

We do not know what both parties acknowledged in every city; but we know there have been riots in almost every one where the result proved that the Know-Nothings had the majority.

The 4th question we have already answered in the negative; but in connection with it, we would ask the editors of the Eagle if they do not occupy a most contemptible and ridiculous position before the public, of which they ought to be heartily ashamed, in advocating a set of political principles, and in the same paper and same column, in sinning, by asking such a question, that it would be disgraceful to a man to be in the slightest degree tainted with them. Whenever we are so hard pressed as to insinuate that it would reflect discredit on a man to be tainted with democratic principles, our lips shall be forever sealed in silence to their advocacy.

"Is there a single principle of the American party held in secret?"

This is a question you ought yourselves to answer. We know there is duplicity enough about it, but how much we will not undertake to say.

"Is it not now as public in all its acts as your spurious Democratic party?"

We do not believe it is, leaving out the word "spurious" which has no business there.

"Has not your 'spurious' Democratic party elected a (federal) Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives?"

Leaving out this same word "spurious," we have understood that the Speaker

is a Whig; but his uncompromising opposition to the odious principles of Know Nothingism, was such a glorious redeeming feature in his character as to be sufficient to hide a multitude of political sins.

"Was not the Democratic caucus in Montgomery last week more secret than the Council of the American party, held in Montgomery at the same time?"

We were not present at either the Council or caucus; but suppose the democrats were not very anxious to keep secret as their nominee was known before the election. Party nominations have always been considered legitimate; and there is a great difference between a party meeting to arrange its own business in harmony, and another party meeting in secret convulse, to concoct schemes to deceive and defeat their opponents.

In conclusion the editors say, that Webster defines Democrat to be "one who favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men," and then they add Indians, Negroes, and every thing else. Webster doubtless meant all classes men of equal political rights—showing very properly that democracy opposed the establishment among freemen of a privileged Aristocracy or Nobility. The editors of the Eagle in adding Negroes, Indians, &c. must have had blue-light-federal-free-soil-abolition-whig Know Nothings of the North in their minds.

We have received two fine head of cabbage with the following note from the donor:

"The one weighs 12 3-4 lbs. and measures 37 inches in circumference, the other 11 lbs. and 35 inches."

The 9th part of a man—a tailor—is a wonderful thing for cabbage! and you will grant, me the privilege of saying that after cabbing red, white, blue, green, brown, black and gray; that I have now cabbed the printer? and that you are now well headed.

The seed were raised in the mountains, Grayson Cor. Va.

The cabbage of Benton Co."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The interesting letter which we publish to-day from our Senator, Maj. M. W. Abernathy, contains about all the interesting particulars thus far in the proceedings of the Legislature and relieves us of the necessity of publishing any portion of the journal.

We received a letter previous to this from Maj. A. containing the account of the organization of the two houses, but from some misarrangement in the mail it arrived too late for publication. In that letter he mentioned the fact that our worthy and talented young townsman, Jas. B. Martin Esq., tied his opponent for assistant Secy. of the Senate

by a very narrow margin, the nomination was not a candidate before the Senate.

ANNUAL SESSION.—We are glad to see so early in the present session of our Legislature a move made to return to annual sessions; and we have no doubt it is in accordance with public sentiment throughout the State. The people adopted the system of biennial sessions, chiefly from economical motives, at a time when alarmed about a State debt of eleven or twelve millions, and were willing to encounter the inconvenience anticipated. The practical working of the system has proven that biennial sessions are no saving to the State; and the rapid improvement and development of its resources have rendered the necessity of annual sessions more pressing. We doubt the propriety however of limiting the sessions to 40 days. Such a limit might on some occasions prove very awkward and inconvenient, and impose upon the Governor the necessity of calling extra sessions. The people through their representatives are certainly competent to regulate the length of the sessions to public exigencies and necessities.

We see that the Governors of Tennessee and Georgia advise a return to annual sessions, and the people of Virginia are also inclined the same way after an experience of only two years.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—This institution for the last half of the present session has been under the superintendence of Mr. D. P. Forney. Although in taking charge of the Academy Mr. Forney was entering an untried field, he has thus far succeeded admirably, both in the facility and thoroughness with which he imparts instruction, and the order and discipline he has maintained without unnecessary severity. His friends and acquaintances predicted his success, and their anticipations have been more than realized. Mr. Forney is very much beloved by his pupils, and he has been enabled to exact from this noble principle, not only a willing obedience, but also to excite in them a generous spirit of emulation, very favorable to the acquisition of knowledge.

The opinion above expressed, relative to Mr. Forney's qualifications and success, is not ours only, but that of all who have felt sufficient interest in the Academy to acquaint themselves with the facts. We have not consulted him relative to the probability of its continuance, but sincerely hope for the benefit of the community, it may suit him to do so. And we would here suggest to those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered, the propriety of being prepared to enter at the commencement of the next session, some 4 or 5 weeks hence.

The lovers of the sports of the Circus will have a rare opportunity of gratification in Jacksonville on Friday next. There will then be three distinct exhibitions, Menageries, Circus and Indian Exhibition, under one tent, at a single admission price 50 cts. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Whitley, that he will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22nd of December next, unless sooner disposed of, a valuable tract of land seven miles South of this place.

We can say to all who wish to purchase valuable land, from a personal knowledge of the place, that such an opportunity to purchase a place, valuable in the requisites of soil, water, situation &c. will very seldom occur.

See advertisement of Mr. B. C. George, who has opened a new Grocery Store in this place, on the east side of public square. We have found Mr. George, from a personal acquaintance, to be an agreeable and accommodating gentleman; we have also found articles purchased from him to be of superior quality, at reasonable prices. It is his purpose to transact business in such a manner as to make an increasing trade, and build up a permanent business.

FARE REDUCED.—We invite the attention of the travelling public to the advertisement of Messrs. Brooks and DeBoard, the enterprising proprietors of the tri-weekly stage line from this place to Guntersville. The fare is now reduced to 6 cents per mile. We have been informed by Mr. DeBoard, that it is their intention to establish a connection with the Memphis and Charleston R. R. 20 miles from Guntersville, in a short time.

Desperate attempt of a Negro.—On Friday morning last, Mr. J. J. Raiten, superintendent of the Steam Mills of Messrs. J. A. McCampbell and Co. was severely wounded by a mulatto boy belonging to Sally Sampler. We learn that the boy had returned some barrowed article; when he was asked why he had not done so sooner, he begged some impudent language, and immediately struck Mr. R. with a knife in the upper part of the temple, penetrating about an inch and a half, ranging downwards. A piece of the knife was broken off in the wound, and could not be removed until the arrival of a physician. We are glad to learn that the wound is not considered dangerous, although a very painful one. The negro immediately escaped and has not since been taken.

Addressing the wrong Jury.—At a recent term of the Circuit Court, in one of the Southern Counties of this State, an old toper took his seat on the opposite side of the judge to the one usually occupied by the jury, and fell into a sound sleep. On this occasion the jury were placed on that side, and a cause had progressed through the evidence without awakening him. The loud voice of one of the attorneys after gazing at him for some time he cautiously touched him and whispered something in his ear. As he appeared amused the attorneys on the other side asked him if the toper was one of his colleagues. O no said the lawyer, he has merely suggested to me that I am addressing the wrong jury, and had better go on the other side.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 19th, 1855.

Dr. Sir.—The agency is over the election of U. S. Senator came off an hour ago. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was elected by a vote of 79 to 45. Luke Pryor of Lincolnshire receiving the latter vote. An extraordinary effort has for some days past been made to get up an available candidate against Gov. Fitzpatrick, but without success. This election being over, the political excitement has been created, will subside, and we will get along more calmly and quietly with our legislation. Other elections, those of Comptroller, Secretary of State, Chancellor, and perhaps one or two Senators, will come off in a few days. I am happy to believe that our friend John Foster, Esq. is in good reputation as a candidate for Chancellor, with very fair prospects of success. Many bills have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature, but few that seem to engage general interest. Among this class, is a bill providing for a return to annual sessions of the legislature and a limit to 40 day sessions. This bill is, I think, very proper and has every prospect of passing. A bill providing for the call of a convention to revise our State constitution, is also before the legislature. Its passage is doubtful. As to a bill to create an additional judicial circuit in the State, seems to meet with considerable favor.

The State aid question has not fairly come up yet, but will be introduced this week. Our portion of the provision is favorably spoken of by almost every member of each party and will meet with no opposition if the proper securities are tendered.

Col. Davis, Morgan and myself are in good health, and all on duty.

Respectfully,
M. W. ABERNATHY.

[For the Republican.]

The Baptist denomination is canvassing the scheme of erecting a Male College, within the precincts of Jacksonville. We are glad to see an Educational spirit developing itself in this County, and think the scheme proposed, likely to succeed, since the Baptist have taken it under consideration. The denomination is fully able, pecuniarily, to carry out the project, and build up such an Institution as would not only give credit to the denomination but to Benton County. We think that Benton is entitled to such an Institution, and that all parties irrespective of Creed, should lend a "helping hand."

Alabama is not in the front rank in the march of Empire. She has been tied down to "King Cotton," whilst the cultivation of her mental faculties, and the building of Internal Improvements generally, have been grossly neglected.

The broad sunlight of civilization, in its most comprehensive sense, is dispelling the gloom, that has obscured her mental horizon, and we hope ere long to hear her justly ranked with the "Empire state of the South," the "two brightest stars in the Southern galaxy."

TULLIO.

NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The intelligence from the seat of war contains little that is really news. Correspondence is to hand detailing the capture of Kinburn and the forced destruction of the fort of Ochakoff. Some allied ships of war attempted to enter both the Dnieper and the Bug, but retired after making a reconnaissance. It is known that the Russian army of reserve, intended for the defence of Odessa and for re-enforcement of the army in the Crimea, is stationed at Nicolaieff. A large Russian force was marched to Odessa when the allied fleets were seen sailing thitherward, and, on their withdrawal, was marched back as speedily to Micaiaiff. Although since the reduction of Kinburn and Ochakoff, a land force of the Allies my advance on Nicolaieff, advances from the spot say it is questionable whether such an enterprise is thought of at this late season of the year. The tactics of the allied commanders seem directed rather to expose the enemy to the destructive influences of winter, and to cut off his retreat, than to offer open battle. There is a general opinion that the fleets have entered the Perekop. At Sebastopol the allies continue their repairs of the city, and their preparations for the bombardment of fort Constantine and the line of works which the Russians hold and are strengthening on the north side. A desultory cannonade is kept up on both sides without much effect. Large detachments were said to have been seen withdrawing from the north forts towards Simpheropol, but these evidences of preparations to evacuate are said to have ceased. Gen. Gortschakoff lately expressed his determination to defend the Crimea at all hazards. Now, however, the Emperor has left him to his own discretion. The allied army is at present of considerable strength in cavalry, and as Marshal Pelissier, in his dispatch of the 11th of the 29th ult., speaks of the skirmish of cavalry under Gen. D'Alberville, "we may expect to see more use made of that arm." Previous accounts have intimated of the advance of the allies from Eupatoria and other points, until almost in face of the enemy. Prince Gortschakoff now announces to his Government that in consequence of demonstrations he made on their flank the allies have returned to their former positions. Some other successes, but of trifling import, have been gained by the fleets in the Crimea.

One more Effort for Peace.

According to Vienna letters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates with a view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

The following is from the Second Edition of the *Liverpool Journal* of Saturday, 23rd inst., published as the steamer was about to sail:

The Real Cause of the Quarrel with America.

A War Imminent.—We have received a telegraphic message from London conveying the most serious intelligence, and we can avouch for its importance, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. We are anxious to be considered emphatic, for the country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on her Majesty's ministers.

An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and American Minister.

The cause assigned by Ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda was the report of a Russian Privateer being now fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied; and it is well known that this is a mere pretext for the real cause refers to the affairs of the Mosquito Territory.

The enlistment business never gave a more angry word from the government at Washington; never caused a sorer complaint against Mr. Crampton.

The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peace between the United States and Great Britain. It has been for some time a source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture.

The American government com-

a war highly improbable, and probable, and probability proceeds from certain conceptions of views entertained by Lord Palmerston. The Mosquito territory extends from Cape Honduras to the River San Juan, and is proximate to Honduras and Nicaragua. It was a trouble to us in 1853, and is that part of Central America where different national and local interests now concentrate. To quarrel about it would be madness.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Columbia, Nov. 22.

The steamer Canada was telegraphed from Halifax this evening. She brings one week later news from Liverpool.

Liverpool Market.

Owing to the scarcity of current qualities of cotton, the lower and milder grades advanced 3d, and fair 3d. Flour has advanced one shilling. Corn has advanced 2s. 6d.

From the seat of War.

The excitement about the war between England and the United States has entirely subsided.

Nothing important from the Crimea. There are doubtful reports of battles fought at Perekop and Simpheropol, and reports about a bombardment of Nicolaieff.

It is believed that Sweden has joined the Western alliance.

Various rumors are afloat about the renewal of peace negotiations among the belligerent powers in the East.

Russia accepts the office of mediator between the United States and Denmark. Canrobert is in Stockholm, negotiating an alliance with Sweden.

It is reported that a Convention of Diplomats will meet the 2nd of Warsaw to make arrangements for a renewal of the peace negotiations.

The Russians keep up a fire from the fortifications on the North side of Sebastopol.

Toulchen is placing Nicolaieff in a state of defense.

Despatches from the Turkish Embassy say that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 20th ult., and was continued the next day. The result is unknown.

The English papers are ashamed of the recent excitement about a war between England and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Government has received by the Pacific an assurance that the intentions of England in reinforcing her west India squadron are perfectly pacific. Commadore Paulding has therefore received instructions to proceed to Nicaragua with his flag ship only.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Cotton advanced to-day from 1-8c. a 1-4c. and the sales comprised 15,000 bales at from \$1.4c. a \$1.2c. per lb. for Middling. The sales during the week sum up 57,000 bales and the receipts 43,000 bales against 37,000 last year. The increase in the receipts over last year is 14,000 bales. The stock on hand consists of 205,000 bales. During the week 19,000 bags Coffee have changed hands, and the amounts to 31,000 bags. Prime was worth 11 cts. per lb.

President Pierce and the Judiciary

The following interesting paragraph we find in the Washington correspondence of St. Louis Republican:

"I learn that the President has determined a new Indian policy for the government. Heretofore the policy has been removal. So soon as any questions should arise between the white man and his red brother, involving any serious difficulty, instead of meeting bodily the questions and settling them, the previous policy of the government has been to remove the Indian further into the wilderness and leave off the responsibility of the issue. The very necessity of the case now forces the government to change its policy—for there is no longer any West to which to remove the poor Indians. The white population of California, Oregon and Washington, will soon demand that this encumbrance be started on the opposite track, and that the red man's path shall be eastward. In this crisis, President Pierce has determined to adopt the opposite of the old policy, and continue the Indian reservations—curtailing their boundaries instead of enlarging them. This will force them to turn their attention to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and tend to their rapid civilization. They will be surrounded on all sides by the music of the ploughman's merry whistle and the busy clink of the mechanic's hammer; and these influences must affect in greater or less degree their wild and savage nature. On Lake Superior several tribes who had been thus surrounded have become excellent citizens. One of the Sagawaw tribe is now largely engaged in ship building, and has a large capital invested in the business. Others of the tribe are engaged in the various mechanical trades, and are doing well under the force of precisely the same policy which the government has determined to adopt towards all.

"BORN ORATORS."—S. S. Prentiss, says Putnam's Magazine "was a born orator."

Such was not the testimony of the late Alexander McClung, whose intimacy with Mr. Prentiss during the most glorious part of his life, gave him peculiar advantages for forming a correct judgment. McClung used to say that he had known, in his time, but two "born orators"—men who talked eloquently always because they could not help it—because they were perpetually inspired and needed no previous preparation. One of them was Tom Marshall, of Kentucky, and the other Tom Crowin, of Ohio. All the rest, he had ever met, including Prentiss, the most

eloquent of all, had to prepare themselves carefully and laboriously beforehand. Prentiss, he said, sometimes failed; Marshall and Crowin never.

[Memphis Eagle.]

Governor Winston's Message, says the Montgomery Mail, "recommends a reduction of the schedule of taxation, as an act of justice to the people, and though reiterating the Governor's views against State Aid to railroads, recommends the loaning of any surplus, on 'real and personal' security," to such enterprises as promise to be of public utility.

In regard to the Bills of the old State Bank, the Governor recommends the sound policy indicated in the following paragraph:

The report of the State Commissioner will show the amount of assets yet apertaining to the Several Banks in liquidation and the means yet to be expected from that source. The State Banks have been in liquidation now about twelve years, and many of the debts yet outstanding have been in existence a much longer time. The people have a right to demand that this unfortunate experiment of State financing be brought to a close. The expensive machinery of winding up should be discontinued. It will doubtless be necessary to continue the office of State Commissioner, or agent, but by a transfer of books and papers to not more than two places, the business could be so consolidated, as to require but few offices, and at lessened expense. Those who have taken so long to pay their debts, will have no just cause to complain at having to pay at this late period, at a point less convenient than the original. The reissue of the bills or notes of defunct banks, in my estimation, is no longer admissible or proper, and could only have been excused by the straightened situation in which the crises of broken Banks and failing credit placed us at the bursting of the system, and can no longer be justified by any principles of sound business policy, or good faith. The notes of the State Banks once taken up should be destroyed, and not thrown out, a depreciated currency, to drive out the better, and to be redeemed again by the people. It is an act of injustice to State officers and State creditors, to be compelled to receive payment in any currency not at par with gold and silver; an act in the minds of many well informed persons, of doubtful constitutionality. Entertaining these views, I feel it to be my duty to urge upon the Legislative department the propriety of an act requiring the speedy burning of every bill of the State Banks, that may have been issued by the Commissioner or Treasurer.

A convention to amend the Constitution of the State is recommended, and especially to correct the incongruities in regard to the offices of Comptroller and Treasurer.

On the subject of Banks, the Governor holds the following language:

Banks are not created for the people, but to enable those who have established them to borrow their own bills, and pass them upon the public as money. The system of paper money being fixed upon the country, has to be tolerated as a necessary evil—at least until other States see the propriety of restricting them to mere commercial operations. It is the duty of wise legislators to restrain its capacity of mischief. We have now five banks in operation in this State, omitting a large circulation of their bills, besides, agencies of Banks, and a large number of Insurance Companies, engaged in loaning money to those who can make good notes and bills. The tax rolls show immense sums loaned at interest, demonstrating the fact that we have an abundance of capital in the country, fully equal to all the legitimate demands of a well regulated business; and that an increase would only stimulate speculation and dangerous adventure, and consequent reaction and disaster. Under such a state of facts, I submit to the legislative wisdom if it be not well to pause in the establishment of Banks. The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into affairs and condition of the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank, show a very favorable state of facts in regard to the management and solvency of those institutions, and fully justifies the public confidence they now enjoy.

In regard to national politics, the Governor speaks in strong and emphatic terms on the slavery question. He advocates determined resistance to all aggression, by the South. There is but one opinion on the subject now among Southern men of all parties.

The "Luling Passion."—A young lady writes thus ingeniously and anonymously in the columns of a newspaper:

For my own part, I confess that the desire of my heart, and my constant prayer is, that I may be blessed with a husband, and that I may be a good and affectionate wife and mother. Should I be denied this, I hope for grace to resign myself—but it will be a hard trial for me.

The Committees of the house and Senate will be published next week.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED.—In Catawba County, North Carolina, on the 18th inst. by Dr. A. M. Powell, Mr. W. J. WALKER, of M'Polk, Ala. to Miss SUSAN C. SHUFORD, daughter of John J. Shuford Esq.

Printer's fee received and his best wishes tendered.

On Saturday 25th inst., by Asa Skelton, Esq., WM. PARKER, to Miss MARY VESTAL, all of Benton county, and all Anti-Know Nothings

On Sunday morning, the 26th inst. by J. K. Douglass, J. P., Jas. Y. BROWNING to Miss MARY V. DOUGLASS all of this county; and all Anti-Know Nothings.

Holloway's Pills. are an excellent Family Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favorite with the citizens of the Union, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undisputedly admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

State of Alabama, Benton County, Probate Court of Benton County Alabama, Special Term, Nov. 22d, A. D. 1855.

This day came Asa Skelton, administrator of the estate of William Young deceased and filed his written petition, sworn to as the law directs, for an order for the sale of the Lands belonging to said estate; alleging in said petition, that the personal property is insufficient to pay the debts of said estate. Said lands consisting of the following numbers to-wit: The south west fourth of section 10, township 15, range 8, east; also the south east fourth of south west fourth of section 21, township 15, range 8; and south west fourth of south east fourth, section 21, township 15, range 8; and north east fourth of south east fourth of section 21, township 15, range 8; and the west half of the south east fourth of the north east fourth; and also the northeast fourth of the north east fourth of section 20, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land district and in Benton county, Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Tuesday the 18th day of December next be set for the hearing and the determining upon said petition and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said County on said Tuesday the 18th day of Decr next, and show cause why said application should not be granted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner. Witness A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office this 22nd day of Nov. 1855.

Attest,
A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Probate court of Benton county, Alabama, made on the 26th day of November inst. 1855, I will proceed to sell at public auction,

On Monday the 24th day of December next,

on the premises, for cash, the following described lands, situate in Randolph county, Alabama, to-wit: The south west quarter of Section 19, township No. 17, of Range No. 10. Also, the west half of the south west quarter of section No. 20 in township No. 17, of Range No. 10, east in the Coosa Land District. Also, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on

1st MONDAY IN JANUARY

next the following described lot of land, to-wit: Lot No. 3, of section No. 16, township No. 16, & range No. 10 east in the Coosa Land District, and in Benton county, Alabama.

Terms of sale of the last mentioned lot will be made known on the day of sale.

LUCINDA HUDSON, Exr.

Nov. 27, 1855.—Ad.

BLOODY WAR!

All persons indebted to the undersigned, by note or account, individually or as partner, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Suit will be commenced on debts not paid by the first of January next.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Nov. 27, 1855.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Voice Writing or Phonography.

In a course of Ten Lessons, taught (through the mail) by R. B. SHIPLEY, Washington, Rhea Co. Tenn. For the Ten Lessons, \$5. For further information address the Teacher.

Editors giving the above, (with this notice) two insertions, will be entitled to the tuition.

Nov. 27.—2t

WANTED.

An active honest Man in each section of the state, to take orders by sample for VELPAUS MAGNETIC AGENTS To active men a salary of \$800 per year, and a small commission will be paid.—Salary payable Monthly.

For particulars address DR. M. VELPAU, 42 1-2 Broadway, New-York, enclosing stamp to prepay answer.

